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VOL. X, NO. 11 | HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P. | NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1900. | PRICE 2 CENTS.

SOCIALISTS.

Tenth National Convention of the S. L. P.

For President,
JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,
of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,
VALENTINE REMMEL,
of Pennsylvania.

The Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party convened in the Palm Garden at Grand Central Palace on Saturday morning, June 2.

From an early hour groups of workingmen gathered in and about the Daily People Building. They put in their time admiring the building, inspecting the Hoe perfecting press, watching the operation of the battery of the Mergenthalers as they set up the closing paragraphs of the National Committee's report. Finally the word was passed along that it was time to start for the Convention Hall. The conductors on the street cars sized up the red buttons as they rung up the fares, while an occasional nod of the head showed that the railroad men were not ignorant of the Socialist Labor Party.

At Grand Central Palace the contingent from the Daily People Building found other delegates already there, together with a large number of visitors.

Half an hour was consumed by the delegates in getting acquainted with each other, and in examining the interior arrangements and decorations of the hall.

The walls of the hall were studded with shields bearing coats of arms emblematic of every state in the Union where the Party has an organization, twenty-six in number. The tables and chairs for the delegates were arrayed in three long rows, lengthwise of the hall. The delegates from New York and New Jersey were located in the centre of the hall. To the left were the delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kentucky, Rhode Island, Maryland, Illinois. To the right, the delegates from California, Ohio, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michegan, Virginia, Texas, Washington, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. Over each table appeared a shield bearing the name of the state whose delegates were to occupy seats at that table.

The decorations were appropriate. High over the platform hung a banner with this revolutionary inscription:

"The Emancipation of the Working Class must be the Class-Conscious Work Work of the Working Class."

Over the banner appeared a life-size portrait of Marx, while beneath the banner the crimson flag of the world-wide proletariat was festooned with the stars and stripes.

To the left of the platform the banner of the Pioneer Cigarmakers Union, Local Assembly 141, S. T. & L. A., defiantly fluttered its faker-killing folds, while to the right the eye was greeted with revolutionary gold and crimson of D. A. 49, S. T & L. A.

By a happy idea of the committee on arrangements the revolutionary spirit of a hundred years ago was linked with the revolutionary spirit of to-day by hanging on the wall, at the rear end of the hall, and opposite the picture of Marx, and inscription thereon, a life-size portrait of Benjamin Franklin over a banner bearing this classic utterance of Franklin:

"Property is the Creature of Society and Society is Entitled to the last farthing whenever Society needs it."

Gradually the delegates took their seats and the visitors filled the space in the rear of the hall and along the side aisles.

Then some one exclaimed "There is Kuhn." All eyes were turned toward the platform where the National Secretary stood, twirling in his hand a murderous looking mallet, big enough to brain a bull.

For a moment the National Secretary looked over the sturdy fighters for the Socialist Republic, and then, at 10.30 a. m., on Saturday, June 2, 1900, National Secretary Kuhn let the mallet fall three times. In an instant the hall became absolutely quiet, and the National Secretary opened the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party with these words:

"In the name of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P., I extend greetings to the delegates assembled from all over the country, hoping that this Convention will put the Party forward as mighty a stride as that made by the Convention of 1896.

"A few words as to the instrument with which this Convention has been opened. Holding up the hammer that was capped in the battle of July 10. Applause). Do not be under the impression that conventions of the S. L. P. are always opened with a mallet. But there is a history connected with this mallet. It is the mallet which was used by the men, who, on the night of July 10, last year, sought to destroy the S. L. P. and swing it off its path. It is now a trophy of the S. L. P., having been wrenched by the loyal members of that Party from the hands of the invaders; and it is but fitting that this Convention of the S. L. P. be opened with this mallet.

"I might say that when we received it it did not look as pretty as it does now. It was then rather unadorned, since then a New York comrade has put a bow on it.

"We shall now go to work without further ado and I call upon you for nominations for a temporary chairman."

The convention then got down to business and effected its temporary organization as follows: Temporary chairman, Thos. Curran of Rhode Island; Temporary Chairman, William Dalton of Washington; Temporary Secretary, Leonard of New York. In taking the temporary chairmanship, comrade Curran said:

"There have been other conventions of the S. L. P., and every one of them historic. But this one of 1900 promises to push the Socialist movement with greater impetus, and send it forward to greater achievements. It will take a position that will make it clear before the country and the wage-workers of the country what it proposes to accomplish, and the means it proposes to employ. With other parties posing before the country as "Socialist Parties," with a so-called respectable party, the "Social Democratic Party," and with that other mongrel party known as the "Kangaroos," it is fitting and time for a bona fide socialist movement, as represented by the S. L. P. to be laid before the proletarians of the country in as uncompromising and clear-cut a manner as possible. The time has come when we must cut our lines clear and sharp, to push out those who do not belong to us, and understand that, if we are to make any progress at all in the future it is by having in our ranks as workers those who understand what we want, and propose to get it, and use just the means and just the method that are necessary to to obtain it." (Applause.)

Next order of business was the election of the Committee on credentials. The following committee was elected: Joseph Sweeny, Roasch, Minkley, Eberle, Connelly.

The following committee on Rules and Regulations was also elected: O'Fihelly, Lawry, Forker, Glantz, Matthews.

A recess of 45 minutes was then taken to give the committees time to report.

At 1:30 the convention was again called to order. The Committee on Credentials made its report, recommending the seating of the following delegates, 83 in all:

CALIFORNIA:
H. J. Schade.

CONNECTICUT:
S. G. Harrison, 1st Cong. Dist.
Michael Bumstead, 2d C. D.
Adam Marx, 3d C. D.
George Rose, 4th C. D.

ILLINOIS:
Paul Kretlow, 1st to 8th C. D.

INDIANA:
Hugh Richards, 7th C. D.

KENTUCKY:
Albert Schmutz, 5th C. D.

MARYLAND:
Robt. W. Stevens, 3d C. D.

MASSACHUSETTS:
Dennis Carney and Robt. McKeown, 1st C. D.
James T. Hoonan, 2d C. D.
Joseph V. Schugel, 5th C. D.
Louis Wolfson, 6th C. D.
Joseph F. Malloney, 7th C. D.
Herman W. A. Raasch, 8th C. D.
James H. Jenness, 9th C. D.
Henry C. Hess, 10th C. D.
Jer. O'Fihelly, 12th C. D.
John Sweeney, 13th C. D.

MICHIGAN:
Meiko Meyer, 1st, 2d and 3d C. D.

MINNESOTA:
Geo. F. Spettle, 4th C. D.

MISSOURI:
Wm. Bilsbarrow, 10th, 11th and 12th C. D.

NEW JERSEY:
Jens Lyngard, 3d C. D.
Wm. Glanz, 5th C. D.
Frank W. Wilson and Harry Carless, 6th C. D.
John J. Connelly and Arthur Mende, 7th C. D.
Michael McGarry, 8th C. D.

NEW YORK:
Christian A. Bakke, 1st C. D.
John H. Moore, 7th C. D.
Alvan S. Brown, Daniel De Leon, Max Forker, Thomas A. Hickey, Rudolph Katz, Arthur Keep, Benjamin F. Keinard, John J. Kinneally, Patrick Murphy, C. Petersen, Julian Pierce, Lucien Sanial, Herman Simpson, Chas. G. Teche and Hugo Vogt, 8th-15th C. D.
Jos. H. Sweeney and Chas. Zolot, 16th C. D.
Edward Gidley, 17th C. D.
Lawrence A. Boland, 19th C. D.
Jacob E. Alexander, 20th C. D.
Everett L. Lake, 21st C. D.
F. B. Stowe, 22d C. D.
Thomas Crimmins and Patrick Walsh, 27th C. D.
Emil Nuessle, 25th C. D.
C. W. House, 28th C. D.
C. A. Luedecke, 31st C. D.
Boris Reinstein and Wm. Dunsmore Stewart, 32d and 33d C. D.

OHIO:
Samuel Borton, 18th C. D.
John Kircher, Paul Dinger and James Mathews, 20th and 21st C. D.

PENNSYLVANIA:
Leonard Fish, 1st to 6th C. D.
D. C. Wismer, 7th C. D.
Peter Herriger, 9th C. D.
John H. Gray, 11th C. D.
Donald L. Munro, 20th C. D.
Wm. H. Thomas, 21st C. D.
Chas. Rupp, 22d C. D.
Wm. J. Eberle, 23d C. D.
Thomas Lawry, 24th C. D.
C. H. Jacobson, 27th C. D.
Arthur Vardy, 28th C. D.

RHODE ISLAND:
Thomas Curran and Chas. Kroll, 1st C. D.
James P. Reid and Thomas F. Reilly, 2d C. D.

TEXAS:
Frank Leitner, 12th C. D.

VIRGINIA:
Hugh C. MacTier, 3d C. D.

WISCONSIN:
Karl Minkley, 4th and 5th C. D.

WASHINGTON:
W. S. Dalton.

The recommendation of the committee that the delegates be seated was concurred in.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations then submitted its report on the order of business, recommending that the order of business for the first day be the election of chairman, vice-chairman, permanent secretary, sergeant-at-arms and page, report of the National Executive Committee, election of the various committees.

Report was adopted as read.

Daniel DeLeon was then elected chairman for the day by acclamation. DeLeon took the chair amidst enthusiastic applause and spoke as follows:

"The Socialist Labor Party, together with the National Convention of 1900, is not simply four years older than four years ago; it is fully forty years older. During the last four years not only within but from without a logical evolution has taken place, revolutionary in many features. Political parties in all countries, particularly in this country where they have a legal standing and are recognized by law, are not things of air. They develop as every thing else of that nature. During the last four years, on the outside, economic and political development have gone on in a way that clears the field in America.

(Continued to page 2.)

REPORT

Of National Executive Committee

TO THE TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Never before has a National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met under circumstances so auspicious as those that attend this national gathering of the Party's representatives. Of the three National Conventions that have taken place within the last eight years, each marks a distinct epoch in the Party's development.

The one of 1893 truly reflected its then composition. With a membership chiefly centered in a few large cities, and principally composed of men of foreign birth and habits of thought who, in trying to shape its course, were naturally swayed by the traditions of the movements they had been engaged in on the other side of the Atlantic, the work was up-hill and progress slow. The Party had just come fresh from an internal struggle, which, by retrospection and in the light of subsequent events, appears like a little family affair, both in its scope and in regard to the questions involved. Political action was but sporadic. It was a time when we had just gotten out of the habit of deciding each year whether to go into the election or not. Men of English speech were as scarce as hen's teeth in the Party; and of the few there were, many were not much good, if this paradox be permitted.

The '93 Convention marked the close of that epoch, for during the next three years, up to the Convention of 1896, there was considerable of a transformation. The Party waxed stronger, the work of agitation was more intense, and organization went on at a more lively gait, as has been amply set forth in the report rendered to that Convention. Action at the polls became a matter of course, wherever there was enough organization to conduct a campaign. The composition of the organization changed: Sections were formed of English-speaking workingmen; and when, in 1896, the convention met in New York City, that gathering of delegates marked and reflected a state of affairs utterly different from that of 1893. Such was the change in the make-up of the party's membership that it had become possible to proclaim and to sustain the aggresive policy inaugurated by the '96 Convention, which policy found its most marked expression in the endorsement of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, an endorsement equivalent to a declaration of war to knife to the Labor Fakir, this product peculiar to American political conditions, where the capitalist class—dependent upon the votes of the workers for its political supremacy, wherewith to buttress its economic citadel—is compelled to closely watch every movement of the working class and to try and control them all through its agents, the Labor Fakirs.

It stands to reason that such a complete breaking away from the traditions of the past was necessarily attended with considerable friction, the more so when in the practical application of that aggressive policy, the militants stacked up against the material interests that clustered around the fakir-led pure and simple trade unions. Such was the power brought to bear by the logic of the situation, and the position taken was to such an extent in accord with a correct interpretation of the theory of the class struggle as applied by the light of American conditions, that, what opposition there could be found among the delegates to the Convention was completely overwhelmed, for when after an exhaustive debate, lasting several days, the vote was taken on the resolution embodying the new policy, 71 out of 78 delegates voted aye, only 6 votes being cast against, while one abstained from voting. The six, it may be said *en passant*, were equally divided between two categories of members that played their little role later on, there being just three pure and simplers and three members of the small middle class not one of whom is in the Party to-day. But from that time on and as soon as these hostile elements got home back under the sway of middle class and pure and simple interests, they at once began to "bore from within," and set themselves the task of rendering nugatory and, if possible, overthrow the action of the Convention which was, moreover, overwhelmingly sustained by the general vote of the Party. Overt and covert resistance, mostly the latter, was offered to retard, obstruct and prevent the practical application of the Party policy, until finally, after a chain of remarkable events which we shall, in brief outline, sketch in this report, a carefully laid but clumsily executed conspiracy culminated in the midnight attempt of July 10th, 1899, to seize the Socialist Labor Party, its archives and its press and force it back into its old wisely abandoned rut — Kangarooism, the latest and withal the most grotesque freak-phenomenon of the freakish side of American politics, had been born.

It may be put down as an axiom that the history of the Party during the last four years, the period covered by this report, is in the main the history of the contests, both local and national, that revolved around the Party policy as laid down by the '96 Convention and faithfully carried out, as far as lay in their power, by the successive National Executive Committees and by the Party organs. It was but natural that these should be most bitterly assailed and denounced: and the "abusive language" heaped upon both by freak and fakir in and outside the Party, was a sure indication that we were moving along correct lines, the correct lines laid down by the Convention of '96.

Successive Housecleanings.

The first nest of treason that had to be dealt with and torn up by the roots, was a sort of legacy left over from the '96 Convention. That Convention had to deal with a St. Louis publication, *Labor*, a vicious sheet, an aspirant for the position of national official organ, which aspirations were rudely squelched by the '96 Convention. Around this sheet had gathered a few men who were in the S. L. P. for the sake of the injury they could do it, and who, with the aid of this publication, had succeeded thoroughly poison the St. Louis Section. But the logic of their very position sooner or later drives such men into an attitude that enables the Party to take hold of and expel them. In January, 1897, the St. Louis Section readmitted to membership a man named Priesterbach who, in 1896, had left the Party to "work" for Bryan and for silver, possibly also for some greenbacks. Objection was raised by the loyal members and the vote stood 28 to 24, a majority of only four in favor of admittance, much less than the two-third majority demanded by the constitution when objections are raised. The Section, for all that, insisted that Priesterbach was regularly admitted and refused to abide by the constitution. Upon receipt of a petition signed by a number of loyal members, the N. E. C. suspended and reorganized that Section. The men who had thus continually opposed and finally openly defied the S. L. P., naturally and speedily gravitated towards the Debs Democracy. Fortunately, they are there yet.

The Jewish Press Conflict.

This difficulty also existed in embryo at the time of the last Convention. A set of international rolling stones, naturally of anarchistic proclivities, to whom the Party was but an object to practise their divers notions on, had for some time kept up a constant turmoil. A Board of Arbitration, the members of which were selected by the contending factions themselves, had been appointed by the N. E. C. to settle the dispute, which consisted of nothing but a contest for control. Both sides solemnly promised to abide by the decision, which promise was promptly broken by the side against whom the decision went. The '96 Convention sought to keep this trouble out of the Party organization by severing all connection with the Jewish press, but subsequent experience showed that this theory did not work at all. The opposition at once organized so-called "Press Clubs," which organizations speedily developed into caucuses to control and determine beforehand every action of the S. L. P. Assembly District organizations in the Jewish quarter. Naturally, these men finally drifted into an attitude of open rebellion against the Party, and the trouble reached an acute stage after a general vote, called for by the N.E.C., had again placed the Jewish press under Party control. The difficulty was soon past mending and it was then ended with a firm hand. Section New York proceeded to suspend and to at once reorganize the 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts, keeping a strict watch on those who were admitted and carefully sifting the material. The disturbing element, suddenly finding itself on the outside, also naturally gravitated toward the Debs Democracy and the Debs Democracy still has them, much to our relief. Along with them went their followers in several other places, Boston for instance, where our organization had also been kept in a state of constant disturbance but, of course, on a smaller scale.

The Kangaroo Exodus.

It has been pointed out before that the history of the Party during the last four years is the history of the struggle for and against the Party's trade union policy. Nowhere was this clearer or the struggle waged more bitterly than in the city of New York. To describe the contest waged in New York, is to describe it in its national significance, because all the elements that went to make up the national Kangaroo fraternity were present here: the pure and simpler; the small trader; the shyster lawyer; other professional men; the *Volkszeitung*, gradually developing into the pseudo Socialist paper that it has become, together with its hangers-on, its "journalists", the freak, the fakir, the all-round degenerate, and, last, tho' by no means least the "alte deutsche Genosse" (old German comrade) who "was a Socialist for the last fifty or more years," and had been made to believe by "his paper," the *Volkszeitung*, that the S. L. P. was his property, so to speak, and had been converted by mal-administration into an anti-German concern, which the "Alte Genosse" was to rescue, cleanse and repair. Most of these folks were Socialists by force of habit and tradition rather than from a live understanding of the conditions prevailing in this country. They had, most of them, come here at a ripe age with set ideas; had lived in German "colonies;" worked in industries largely controlled by Germans: scarcely ever rubbed elbows with the native element of the working class, whose habits of thought and general make-up were as foreign to them as the language and the institutions of the country of their adoption. Cut off from the movement abroad, they had not even been able to keep abreast of it, and they never were able to understand ours. Through the vicious influence of pseudo-Socialist papers like the *Volkszeitung*, there had been drilled into them a sort of German Socialist-Jingoism, which term we are forced to use for want of a better. Many of them would condescendingly admit that a non-German, more particularly an English-speaking person, might by dint of strenuous effort learn to understand a good deal about Socialism; but, become a full-fledged Socialist — never! That high state of development they complacently thought that Providence had reserved for them, and for them only.

And let no one believe that this picture is overdrawn. It has been taken from life. A correct understanding of this peculiar feature is indispensable to correctly size up much of what there is of and in Kangarooism. In so far as these men were workingmen, they were, for the most, trade unionists. At one time, when they formed their trade organizations during the latter part of the seventies and during the early eighties—they formed them separate and distinct from the American pure and simple article, called them "progressive unions," and, in some cases, took up the fight against the pure and simple corruptionists. They were ill equipped for such a fight. In the course of time, when immigration dwindled away and cut off the only influx of new blood they could hope for, these organizations, largely composed of men well advanced toward middle age, began to at first stagnate, and then degenerate. Their vigor and virility ebbing away, they ceased to be fighting organizations, began to develop mutual benefit features and, one by one, they gradually dropped into and were swallowed up by pure and simple national organizations of the A. F. of L. type.

It was this element solely that for many years controlled the Party in New York and vicinity, until gradually a new element had grown up around it, young, vigorous, militant, very largely the result of the work THE PEOPLE had been doing for years. When the new had ripened sufficiently, it began to reach for the reins so long held by incapable hands, and then the fun began.

Such was the situation shortly after the '96 Convention, when the work of undermining the Party's policy was begun. Under one pretext or another the opposition forced questions connected with this policy to a general vote of the Section's membership. They were beaten each time by considerable majorities, and the militants held the fort, but the opposition succeeded in one thing that they were probably looking for, namely, to keep the organization constantly agitated and thus keep that policy in an unfixed, unsettled state, hanging fire as it were, retarding and often preventing its practical application. They had probably hoped also to obtain another result: to wear out, exhaust and finally disgust the loyal majority, but the bulk of these understood too well the vital importance of the question involved and, instead of letting up, became more determined than ever.

During all this time, the *Volkszeitung*, not daring as yet to show its hand and come out for an open conflict, filled the mission of an underground center of disloyalty, publishing pro-Alliance articles without making a wry face when they were written by loyal comrades and, on the whole, keeping on the shady side of the question. But the paper was soon to come to a place where the roads forked, and where it became imperative to choose one or the other. The Alliance forged ahead, the strike at Seidenberg's cigar factory came along where the Alliance men went out with the rest only to be basely betrayed and swindled out of their jobs by the strike committee of the International Cigarmakers Union when a back-door "settlement" was made with the firm. This act of treachery was mercilessly exposed in THE PEOPLE, causing a flurry of excitement among the cigarmaker Labor Fakirs. To explain away and to gloss over the ugly features of the affair, they made violent efforts to gain access to the columns of THE PEOPLE: and to improve their chances, they shoved to the front and used as a catspaw one of their local unions (No. 90), which had the reputation of being a "Socialist" union — in the Kangaroo sense of the term, of course, which means that the S. L. P. campaign fund gets a donation shortly before election, which donation is supposed to give the "Socialist" union carte blanche to stand by and work with the Labor Fakirs the rest of the year.

Straws That Show Whence the Wind Blew.

The chances of Cigarmaker's Union No. 90 to get into the columns of THE PEOPLE via the N. E. C. were, perhaps, thought all the better because one Henry Stahl, the Secretary of the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund, who was a cigarmaker but held on to his Union card for the sake of the sick and death benefit—, was a member of the N. E. C. Accordingly, they used to turn up in committee, at various times, three, four or five abreast, asking publication for a number of vapid statements, gotten up in rather curious language. So long as these statements were offered in an alleged refutation of what THE PEOPLE had said upon the "Seidenberg Spectre," they were refused publication for the reason that they never attempted to refute, but indulged in all sorts of vague, puerile talk, carefully evading the point at issue, namely, that the International Union had scabbed against the Alliance. Stahl, of course, true to the Kangaroo principle that his Union comes first and his Party second, did what he could to help them along, but failed. He afterwards wrote a letter to his Union, full of half-truths, concealing the other half, adding a few falsehoods, and then drawing conclusions. This letter was, as goes without saying, written for publication, and was promptly published shortly before the election of 1898, and circulated to injure the Party's vote in the 16th Assembly Dirtrict. The matter was promptly taken up in the N. E. C., a resolution of censure was introduced, on which action was deferred until after election. After that, Section Pittsburg, Pa., having secured the support of a number of other Sections submittted for a general vote the proposition to remove Stahl from the N. E. C., as unworthy. This motion, no doubt, would have been carried. But Stahl kangarooed after July 10th, 1899, and thus thought to escape ignominious removal for breach of trust.

In the meantime, the Board of Directors of the *Volkszeitung*, or, to be more exact, of the "Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association," which publishes the *Volkszeitung* and acted also for the Party as publishers of THE PEOPLE and *Vorwaerts*, had begun to show its hand. The first attempt consisted in a demand for joint jurisdiction, upon communications from trade unions, rejected by the Editor of THE PEOPLE. This was refused on the ground that the N. E. C. had no power to delegate its control over the contents of the Party organs by sharing it with some one else, least of all with a body representing an organization composed in part of non-Party members.

By this time, the year 1898 was drawing to a close and matters had come to a pass which made it clear to all who cared to see, that the break was not far off; that the crisis would soon be reached: and the old and the new would part company. Thus far, the enemy had always hypocritically professed not to be opposed to the Alliance policy as such—Oh, no! only to its application, to certain acts, sayings, thoughts, maybe, in connection with that subject, which, according to them, "were not at all in keeping with the intentions of the '96 convention."

The Volkszeitung Shows Its Hand.

The *Volkszeitung*, too, had not dared thus far, to come out openly. It had hedged, discriminated against the

(Continued to page 3.)

CONNECTICUT

State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party.

A Full State Ticket Nominated—Good Work Expeditiously Performed—Ringing Resolutions Endorsing the Party's Tactics, the National Executive Committee, the Party's National Organ and the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

For Governor,
ADAM MARX,
of New London.

For Lieutenant-Governor,
JAMES M. PARKER,
of Stamford.

For Secretary of State,
FAUSTIN SERRER,
of New Haven.

For Treasurer,
EDWARD LAPTHORN,
of New Britain.

For Comptroller,
HENRY MATHERN,
of Bridgeport.

For Attorney-General,
CHAS. PECKHAM,
of Orange.

For Presidential Electors,
JOSEPH BEAUDRY,
GEORGE HAIGH,
ARNIDE B. LAFRINIERE,
OTTO RUCKSER,
SAMUEL G. HARRISON,
JAMES WILLIAMS,

For Congress,
GEORGE TOURTELOTTE,
First District.

ROBERT GRANT,
Second District,

GEORGE RICHARDS,
Third District.

HENRY H. HARRIS,
Fourth District.

NEW BRITAIN, CT., June 2.—The Twelfth Annual Convention of the S. L. P. of Connecticut was held in the headquarters of Section New Britain, New Britain, on Wednesday last, May 30th Stamford, South Norwalk, Bridgeport, Milford, West Haven, Westville, Waterbury, New Haven, New Britain, Hartford, Rockville, New London and Plainfield were represented.

The Convention was called to order at 9.45, and without any preliminaries the comrades rolled up their sleeves and went to work. Comrade George Rose of Stamford was elected both temporary and permanent chairman, Comrade E. Lapthorn of New Britain acting as vice-chairman, Comrades H. H. Harris and F. Serrer acting as secretaries

After taking the chair Comrade Rose said: "Comrades, I thank you for the honor; were I a capitalist politician I should have a voluminous typewritten speech to roll off, but knowing that we are here solely to consider seriously the business before us, I simply ask you to give me your aid in conducting the deliberations of this body, and on my part I shall try and rule as impartially as I can."

After the several committees had been organized, Charles J. Mercer, State Secretary, read his report. Whilst the report was not as complete in detail as it might have been, it gave an interesting account of the struggle in Connecticut with the reactionary element since last July, showing conclusively that that element had been thoroughly routed, and that instead of having been a conscious revolutionary element, it had been a stumbling block to the free revolutionary action of the class-conscious element. A remarkable proof of this is furnished in the fact that the few sections expelled for treason had been for years in a chronic state of inactivity and indifference, and those sections most free from this element had made the most progress.

The reports of the Sections were without embellishments, and the ring of the revolutionist, despising all sophistry, was heard in the oft-repeated phrase, "Members not in good standing we don't count on."

It was shown that a great deal of agitation had been done during the year, despite the lack of funds, whilst several Sections have established permanent headquarters.

It was resolved to put an organizer in the field for at least one month to agitate in those districts not yet covered by previous speakers. It was also resolved to raise funds by a state picnic, to be held in New Haven, July 4; by a raffle, and by each Section giving the proceeds of an entertainment before August 15.

The following resolutions were adopted with ringing yeas:

On National Executive Committee.

WHEREAS, We the delegates to this, the Twelfth State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut, have witnessed the firm and uncompromising revolutionary attitude of our National Executive Committee; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, in Convention assembled, do hereby pledge our hearty support and co-operation in maintaining the policy and tactics of our National Executive.

On the S. T. & L. A.

WHEREAS, We have recognized the impotency of the old Pure and Simple Trades Unionism, owing to the ignorance and corruption of its labor leaders, and

WHEREAS, The economic organization of the working class upon class-conscious lines is absolutely essential to foster the spirit of solidarity and class-consciousness, thus lifting them out of that state of despondency into which the

(Continued to page 4.)

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)	2,068
In 1890	13,331
In 1892 (Presidential)	21,157
In 1894	33,133
In 1896 (Presidential)	36,564
In 1898	82,204
In 1899	85,231

For President,

JOSEPH FRANCIS MALLONEY,

of Massachusetts.

For Vice-President,

VALENTINE REMMEL,

of Pennsylvania.

We are often startled by the severity of mild people on exceptional occasions; the reason is, that mild people are most liable to be under the yoke of traditional impressions.

GEO. ELIOT.

THE S. L. P. IN SESSION.

On June, the 2d instant, at 10 a.m., the largest, most representative, and, owing to the extraordinary events crowded into the last year, the most earnest and enthusiastic National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party met in the Palm Garden of the Grand Central Palace.

A detailed report of the business transacted, down to the hour of going to press (Thursday morning), the report of the National Executive Committee, and numerous other matters in connection therewith will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The fighting S. L. P., in Convention assembled, has its fighting armor on.

Strong as it met, it will adjourn with its fighting arm infinitely stronger, fitter for its arduous, its inspiring work.

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The capitalist press last Monday was highly amusing reading. It is now barely one month since these papers indulged in column-long hysterics of joy about the "United Socialist Forces." The Occasion was a parade, disreputable in composition and ludicrous in apearance, that the Central Fakirated Union got up in the futile endeavor to discredit the bona fide May Day parade of the Socialist Labor Party and its kindred trades union organizations. On that occasion, the capitalist pess, with the true instinct of kinship, did all in its power to boom the above-named Central Fakiration, make it appear the very head and front and body of Socialism in the city, and thereby mislead the public all that was in their power. Suddenly, within a month, these identical papers let the cat out of the bag.

The Ice Trust is on the tapis. Investigation has brought out that, from its Judges and Mayor down, Tammany Hall officials are guilty of sundry crimes that render them subject to summary removal. The papers are of course divided on the subject. The Tamany ones are indignant at the "imputations" that are being cast against "honored officials;" the anti-Tammany ones, especially those not admitted into the trust, are indignant at the "misdemeanors of our city officials," and are seeking to make all the political capital they can out of the affair. This division in the ranks of capitalism is, of course, speedily reflected in the ranks of their lackeys, the "delegates" to the Central Fakirated Union. Hence, last Sunday, that august "parlitment of organized (?) labor" was rent in twain, The anti-Tammanyites pushing through resolutions of censure, the Tammanyites fighting against the resolutions. And this edifying spectacle was thruthfully reproduced by the several papers that only a month ago claimed that body to be Socialist! Now it is thruthfully described to consist of "Tammany Men" and "Anti-Tammany" or Republican.

One would expect even printer's ink to blush at such a dead give-away

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It has been well said of our American capitalists that if they read the works of the Revolutionary Fathers, they would burn them up. Among the funny sights presented by the capitalist press, in connection with the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, the one presented by the New York *Times* in its report of the decorations of the convention hall illustrates the above saying.

The *Times* quoted the quotation—"Property is the Creature of Society, and Society is entitled to the last farthing whenever Society needs it,"—which ornamented one side of the convention hall, but it carefully abstained from stating that the quotation is taken from Benjamin Franklin, and that the point was emphasized by surmounting the quotation with a beautiful picture of Franklin.

THE UNDOING OF THE ADULLAMITES;

Or, The Conspiracy of the Kangaroos.

[*Reproduced from* THE PEOPLE *of August 27, 1899.*]

By ARTHUR KEEP.

Here beginneth the story of one Geneii Elasticum, who witnessed many strange and wonderful things, chief among them being the wonderful and fearful undoing of the Abdullamites.

Now it happened that in the country of Hannicus, right unto the satrapy of Xliaz, there came one time many men of a weird and wonderful exterior, and lo! when they did come unto the land of Hannicus they did cry aloud with a strong voice, "Woe is upon ye, oh people of Hanniculus!"

But there being no woe in sight, and the language of those who cried being not the language of the Hannicusians, the younger people of that race did cry out "Go to! Thou art nutty!" and did despitefully use those who came from afar; whereat the prophets of disaster did withdraw unto themselves into a cave and did let their whiskers grow even as did the prophets of old. Yet also did they emulate further the prophets of the past by growing a healthy crop of whiskers, even on the inside of their faces, yea, even on their cerebrum and cerebellum, and did say unto themselves "In this land, which we would save, there is not one who listens—yea, there is not one capable of understanding; they are all lost. We and we alone knowit all."

Therefore did they set themselves down with their games and did bury their dead, saying oft "Woe is upon this people who are fools complete," and did in time forget to-day and lived even in the past, living in their cave and only seeking to look out when the vintage of the hop did give out.

But the years came and went and, lo! the people of the land of Hannicus could see for themselves that the woe foretold was upon them, and some of them did remember the cry of those who called; yea, did the learn the language of those who lived in the cave, and knew better than even the men of wonderful exterior what the cry meant. Therefore did they seek the public places and warn the people, but the the men of the cave were wroth thereat, and did say: "Now the fools steal our thunder and will soon remove the cause of the woe; then will we have no chance to cry out 'Woe is unon ye!' Even now do the 'youngers' steal our cry, which, lo! we have a vested right in. Let us sally out and 'do' them; yea, let us wipe up several kinds of dirt with them. We are the only ones; the rest are fools and frauds. Yea, also are the rest disturbing us by breaking in upon our meditations. Come, let us go forth to the slaughter!"

So they did sally forth, and meeting with the chiefs of those who were teaching the people, did attempt to crush them after this fashion:

urged on by the enemies of the people. But lo and behold! as they did plant their foot on that which appeared as soft and yielding o they strike upon the solid mass of those who sustained and supported those wno led, and did meet with this:

When the cave men had recovered from their wounds, so that again they appeared to live, then did they hie themselves to their cave again, and commingling with their fellows did tell of what had happened. Whereat, one by one did they go up even to the mouth of the cave and and stand there for the space of a week, sticking out their tongues, and yelling "Go to! Thou art lost and damned; yea, even by us, the cave men!"

This continued for the space of six months, and then, exhausted with their efforts, did the cave men again retire to their games, and one by one did they bury their dead, singing their dirge and imbibing the hop wine, until at last but two being left they did give a revised version of the pathetic drama entitled "The Kilkenny Cats."

All this time the people were organizing their forces for the removal of the cause of their woe. When the cause of their woe was removed, and they, the people, did attempt to clear ther round they did come across a cave filled with skeletons, two of which were locked in an embrace, and no man could tell who they were or what the cave was, until I, even I, Geneii Elasticum, now tell its secret.

Socialists.

(Continued from page 1.)

as it clears it in no other country under the sun. Not only are the two capitalist parties, the one of uncompromising capitalism, the other of alleged revolution, the Democratic Party, not only are they here clear cut, but they have absorbed to themselves all the petty parties that have sprung up four years ago and logically belong to them. During this campaign they will absorb all the other bogus parties that may yet spring up like little weeds in a forest of oaks.

"This development has gone on obedient to the economic development in part, but the economic development is not an inanimate thing. It has been helped along by the action of the S. L. P. itself. But for the action of the S. L. P. the political field could not be as clear and as clean as it is to-day. (Applause.) Owing to the uncompromising attitude of the S. L. P., not witholding a blow to make a friend, nor abstaining from telling the truth for the sake of avoiding the enemy, plowing its path right through the storm, the points of the political compass have been made clearer as we have gone along.

"This convention, as has been foreshadowed by our National Secretary, has important work to do. To a great extent the work before it will be the completion of the building reared four years ago. Those of you who were here then will remember the battle royal that was fought for three successive days and won at last for the cause of the revolutionary proletariat against the influences of the labor fakir and the capitalist heelers, who, within and without the convention, tried to control its action. This convention will have some further important work to do in that direction. It will have important constitutional changes to make, it will have important paths to open, and in view of the tremendousness of its work, and the time it will take to do it, I shall stop this speech now.

"And yet I cannot take my seat and open the floor for further nominations to complete the organization without extending to you the fraternal hand, and receive from you the hand-shake which you give in the name of the rank and file of the Socialist Labor Party, and say a word on the fierce, and yet invigorating struggle that the party has gone through during the last four years, culminating on last 10th of July. Some may imagine it was a personal quarrel. People who take no trouble to fathom truths like to look at things superficially and impute the actions of movements to personal animosities. Fact is there is hardly any personal animosity that ever cuts any figure on such occasions. The S. L. P. being the party of the class-conscious workers has placed the motto that you see above this platform under the picture of Marx. "The emancipation of the working class must be the CLASS-CONCIOUS work of the working class." The S. L. P. is not a compound of men who are of the working class and yet are marshalled by the lieutenants of capitalism; it is composed of workingmen, members of the working class, who move class-consciously. And, accordingly, being such a movement, it also proceeds by the light of that rudimental principle which you will notice at the other end of the hall uttered over a hundred years ago, by that one Revolutionary Father, against whom never a voice has been raised namely, Franklin,—"Property is the creature of Society (Applause) and Society is entitled to the last farthing whenever Society needs it." (Applause.)

"The motto above this platform as the means; the other as the end; and the Socialist Labor Party the vehicle to carry it through."

William Dalton of Washington State was then elected vice-chairman for the day, B. F. Keinard, permanent secretary, and John Kelly of Section New York, was elected permanent sergeant-at-arms and page.

A recess was then taken until 2 p. m.

The Convention reopened promptly at that hour.

The National Executive Committee was given the floor, and National Secretary Kuhn submitted the report of the Party's progress during the last four years.

Owing to the great importance of that part of the report dealing with the Party organization, and owing, further, to the fact that a number of delegates had not yet arrived, the Convention decided to reserve the last part of the report for the Sunday morning session.

Committees were then elected as follows:

Committee on Party Constitution—Curran, Lawry, Matthews, Pierce and Lake.

Committee on the Party Press—Keep, Vogt, Brown, Dalton and Fish.

Auditing Committee—Petersen, Rose, Boland, Luedecke and Kircher.

Committe on Platform and Resolutions—Sanial, De Leon, Eberle, Dalton and Hickey.

Committee on the Attitude of the Party Toward Trade Unionism—Kroll, Malloney, Katz, Thomas and Kretlow.

Committee on Appeals and Grievances—Borton, Kinneally, McKeown, Marx and Raasch.

Before adjourning for the day, the following congratulatory telegrams were received and read amidst tumultuous applause:

SEATTLE, WASH., June 2.

Chairman National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace:

Section Seattle sends greetings backed by unanimous vote of confidence.

WM. H. WALKER, Sec'y.
WOODLAWN PARK, ILL.,

June 1, 1900.

Henry Kuhn, 4 New Reade St., N. Y.

The S. L. P. of Illinois in convention assembled sends greetings to the National Convention. J. K. PEPIN.

National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace, New York:

Hearty congratulations. May Wisdom guide your deliberations. May your arm be strengthened to wield THE DAILY PEOPLE to the overthrow of Capitalism and the emancipation of the Working class.

Fraternally,
DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace:

The 16th N. Y. Assembly District sends its greetings to the Tenth Convention of the American branch of international Socialism freed of Kangarooism. We look upon this Convention as equal to the historical mission of the Proletarians.

June 2, 1900.

The Tenth National Convention:

Fraternal greetings.

26th A. D., N. Y.
June 2, 1900.

The Tenth National Convention:

Socialist greetings.

28th A. D., N. Y.

June 2, 1900.

The Tenth National Convention, Socialist Labor Party:

Socialist greetings.

30th A. D., N. Y.

June 2, 1900.

Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of America, GREETING:

Comrades, we congratulate you upon the brilliant work you have done for the cause and hope your present efforts will be crowned by added glory to the struggle of the proletariat class.

EXCELSIOR LITERARY SOCIETY.

TEXAS STATE COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 30, 1900.

To the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace, New York, GREETING:

With deep regret, I, the duly elected delegate of Section San Antonio, Texas, to your Convention, have to notify you that I am unable to attend, owing to the great distance, which would involve a too enormous expense for our as-yet-financially-weak organization.

This Convention is by far the most important in the history of our Party and it devolves upon you, dear comrades, as delegates of the only class-conscious militant Socialist organization of this country, to shape the future of our Party in such a way as to kill in embryo every effort to be made hereafter to scuttle the Socialist Revolution.

Speaking for the Section which did me the honor to elect me as its delegate, I wish to express my fullest confidence in the integrity and capability of our National officers, and the Editor of our official organ, THE PEOPLE. The enthusiasm and energy with which the comrades throughout the country went to work to create a DAILY PEOPLE is, besides being an unmistakable endorsement of our Party management, a sufficient guarantee for its success. You will join me in the cry, "Long live THE PEOPLE, daily and weekly, the buzz-saw of the fighting S. L. P."

The propositions of Sections Peekskill, N. Y., Rockville, Conn., Milwaukee, Wis., St. Louis, Mo., and Detroit, Mich., which will be submitted to you, came to hand too late for discussion by our Section. Personally, I am inclined to look upon them favorably with the exception of clauses 2 and 3 of proposition by Section Milwaukee.

Regretting that I am not able to make your personal acquaintance and exchange a hearty handshake, and wishing you a successful termination of your earnest labor, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
FRANK LEITNER.

LOGANSPORT, IND., June 4, 1900.

Socialist Labor Party Convention:

Socialist greetings to the delegates of the fighting S. L. P. Regards from the St. Louis comrades.

HENRY W. POELLING.

Sunday Session.

The morning session was opened with Kroll of Rhode Island as chairman, and Kinneally of New York as vice-chairman.

The floor was resumed by the National Secretary, and the report was read to the end. It elicited numerous outbursts of applause during the reading. At its close, the Convention rose to its feet and broke out in cheer after cheer for the Socialist Labor Party.

Delegate Keinard of New York, just returned from a trip in France, and being the bearer of a message to the S. L. P. from the Parti Ouvrier Francais, (the leading and most powerful of the so-called "many Socialist parties of France,") was given the floor, and said in substance:

"I think we are justified in regarding this Convention of the S. L. P. as historic and extraordinary. Not so much for the increase in wisdom it marks, as for the growth in the Party's will, the Party's manhood. And I believe it is going to be apparent to us in the near future that the S. L. P. is to lead the Socialist parties of the world. [Applause]. Already the leaders, at least, of the Parti Ouvrier Francais, the overwhelmingly domiuant Socialist organation, the S. L. P. of France, are coming to look to us for the inspiration of success. They are coming to understand our movement, because conditions here so nearly resemble their own. They understand that the future of Socialism in the United States is not to be judged by the mere recorded vote of the S. L. P., but that the thing to be understood is the enormous POTENTIAL SOCIALISM that hangs in the situation, fast getting ready to be precipated with unparalleled rapidity.

"The untoward circumstances which have hindered us, and over which we are now triumphing, they can understand, because they are so much like their own.

"The greatest of our obstacles has been the greatest of theirs, viz., the attempts by the capitalist class to paralyze the proletarian movement by the appointment of labor leaders to government jobs. In the United States it manifests itself in "pure and simpledom"; in France in a Millerand minister. And in America as we conquer, so does the Parti Ouvrier Francais. In the elections of May last, they won immense victories, while the ministerial socialists, the job-holders and job-hunters, went down in crushing defeat.

"The French comrades have also their kangaros to deal with, although they were not, until recently, at least, known by that name, being called 'Intellectuals.' As to their general coposition it is similar to that of our Kangaroos. I have not, however, been able to find among them any 'dealers in Egyptian onions.' (Laughter.)

"The record of these 'Intellectuals' is just as shameful a sthat of our Kangaroos and Debsites. They not only vote for, they even introduce and help to pass a bill to raise the hours of labor for the children of France from ten to eleven hours a day. They sit side by side in government with a Gallifet, the butcher of the Paris Commune. They hold up the hands of the French government that permits the slaughter, the shooting down in the back of the strikers at Francois, in Martinique, last February. Against all this the French Labor Party, led by Guesde, Lafargue, Zevaes (great applause), together with the Parti Socialiset Revolutionair, led by Vaillant, the valiant old Communard (great applause. Cry "Live the Commune!") fights with all its bitterness of death. Like us they are called "Popes," "Sectarians," "Fanatics," etc. And so I say they are our comrades, blood of our blood, flesh of our flesh.

"I said that until recently their Kangaroos were not known by that name, but I am not sure that such will be the case in the future. I'll tell you why. I explained to them the whole history of the word "Kangaroo" as we use it, and in spite of my bad French, so deeply did the word "Kangaroo" fill a long felt want in their experience, that they burst into roars of laughter, and with great gusto declared: "Hereaftver we call our Intellectuals 'Kangaroos!'" (Great laughter).

"This incident occurred at a reunion given by Section Paris of the French Labor Party, to comrade Arnaelsteen of Los Angeles, (now at the Exposition), and myself on the eve of my departure for America. On that occasion, Arnaelsteen and myself explained the American situation, labor fakir, Kangaroo and all. One French comrade after another rose and declared that in describing conditions in America we had described far more than we imagined—the conditions confronting the revolutionists of France. And then came one of the most beautiful incidents I have ever seen. Amid tumultuous enthusiasm, two of our charming French young women comrades presented to me, to bring to you, as a token of solidarity of our French comrades with us, this beautiful red flag (displaying) on which they have worked with their own fingers the folowing words:

TO THE
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
FROM THE
PARTI OUVRIER FRANCAIS.

(Tremendous applause.)

"Revolutionary songs were then sung: Comrades Kuhn, De Leon, Sanial and the National Executive were toasted, and before the meeting adjourned the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Parti Ouvrier Francais Agglomeration Parisienne (Section Paris of the French Labor Party), assembled at its headquarters, Tuesday, the 22d of May, after having listened to the interesting explanation of the situation of the proletariat and the Socialist movement of the United States given by Comrades B. F. Keinard and Arnaelsteen, of the Socialist Labor Party, sends its fraternal salutation to the militant Socialists of the United States. It asserts its entire solidarity of Socialist conception and tactics with the comrades of the Socialist Labor Party, working, like they do, upon the sole ground of the slass struggle for the overthrow of the capitalist system.

Vive le Socialist Labor Party!
Vive le Parti Ouvrier Francais!
Vive l'Internationale!

(Signed) TOCHPORT,
President.

For the Agglomeration and by order—Norage, Secretary."

(Tremendous applause.)

By a rising vote the Nat'l Sec'y was instructed to draw up fitting resolutions of thanks and fraternity, to be submitted to the Convention and then forwarded to the Parti Ouvrier Francais.

The delegates were then invited to gather in the press room of the DAILY PEOPLE on Wednesday at 8 p. m., and witness the ceremony of setting the press in motion for the first time, and its turning out of a salutatory poem by delegate Dalton. The invitation was received with cheers.

The following congratulator- telegrams were received and read:

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 3, 1900.

Entertainment Committee Socialist Labor Party Convention, Grand Central Palace:

Section Cleveland sends heartiest greeting to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. Hail the DAILY PEOPLE. Hail the dawn of the Co-operative Commonwealth.

June 3, 1900.

Socialist Labor Party, Grand Central Palace, N. Y.:

All hail the Socialist Labor Party. Accept our hearty endorsement and good will, that you may cleanse the labor movement of the freaks and labor fakirs.

PIONEER CIGAR MAKERS UNION.

WORKINGMEN'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION
9 Rutgers Street.
NEW YORK, June 3, 1900.

To the Tenth Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, GREETING:

As an organization entrusted with the direct control and management of the Jewish organ of the S. L. P., as a virtual standing committee of the Party, we extend our greetings to the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party. As our Party is the child of the incessant strife that is going on within present society, so are we; as our class has had to contend against the outposts of capitalist society, who managed, under false pretences, to find their way within its lines, so did we; as the Party was compelled by the law of its growth to discard old and wornout methods, together with the human back-numbers which typified them, so did we.

Throughout our existence we never for a moment forgot that we are nothing more than a servant of the S. L. P., and if the difficulties against which the Party has had to contend were great, the difficulties which we encountered were, owing to various causes, still greater. That our labors were not in vain, was attested by the result of the last election in New York City, when the Jewish comrades fought valiantly alongside of their comrades of other extractions. And we hope thatin the near future ALL the Jewish workingmen, having gone through various experiences, trials, and disappointments in all sorts of freak movements, will learn to look up to the S. L. P. as the only Party that holds within itself the promise and the guarantee of emancipating mankind from oppression, bondage and slavery in all their forms, economic, political, intellectual, national and racial.

With cheers for International Revolutionary Socialism.

WORKINGMEN'S PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Sec'y.

DENVER, COLO., May 6, 1900.

To the National Convention, Socialist Labor Party, in Session:

Section Denver, unable at this time to send a delegate, at a business meeting, adopted the following resolutions:

That we most heartily endorse the clear, uncompromising tactics of our Party in the past;

That we unanimously favor the aggressive tactics of the economic wing of our movement, the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance;

That we are firmly convinced that only a class-conscious, clear-cut workingclass movement, like our Party, continuing to pursue the same methods as in the past will finally succeed in striking the shackles of wage-slavery from the wrists of the workingmen of this country; and be it further

Resolved: that we hail with joy the appearance of the DAILY PEOPLE.

GEORGE BOWER, Organizer.

RICHMOND, IND., May 28, 1900.

To the Delegates and Comrades of the National Convention, S. L. P., GREETING:

Section Richmond, Indiana, not being strong enough financially to send a delegate to the Convention, we take this method to reaffirm our loyalty to the Party on the issues of the past year.

We believe the representatives of class-conscious, revoutionary Socialism will do their duty toward their own, the wage-working slass of America and take no step backward.

Forward with the DAILY PEOPLE.

Yours fraternally, for the Social Revolution.

SECTION RICHMOND, S. L. P.,
WM. H. SINGER, Sec'y.

RICHMOND, VA., June 2, 1900.

To the National Convention, S. L. P., in Session in New York, COMRADE::

Section Richmond (Va.), S. L. P., in meeting assembled, sends Socialist greetings to militant Socialists of the United States, in National Convention in the City of New York

As the result of your deliberations may may the Party's arm and hammer deal Capitalism as heavy a blow next November as it dealt Kangarooism last July.

By order of the Section:

ALEX. B. MCCULLOCH,
Acting Secretary.

YOUNG SOCIALIST PROPAGANDISTS,
311 East 74th St.

To the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, FRATERNAL GREETING:

Four years have passed since the last Convention of the Party, and they have been eventful ones. Many have been the trials to which the Party has been put, and many have been its triumphs. To-day, comrades, the honor is yours to again reassert and emphasize the time-honored principles of the S. L. P.

To you belongs the honor of again reasserting our unqualified endorsement of the Alliance. Great is the task before you: may you prove equal to it.

Comrades, in the name of the American Youth we salute you.

THE YOUNG SOCIALIST PROPAGANDISTS,
ERNEST KATZ, Sec'y.

As the convention hall had to be rearranged for the Reception to the delegates by Section New York, S. L. P., and D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., and for the further purpose of giving the Committees time to work, the Convention adjourned to meet the next day.

From 5 p. m. to an early hour of the morning of Monday, the hall and contiguous roof garden were crowded with the celebrants. The Reception turned out an enjoyable affair, besides a demonstration of the Party's popularity.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN (*beside himself with joy*)—I got you Socialists; I got ye! I have seen an argument that knocks you out. You are now done for!

UNCLE SAM—We might as well give it up, eh?

B. J.—You might as well!

U. S.—But suppose you first make the argument. I, for one, won't strike my colors before I'm actually knocked out.

B. J.—That's right. This is the argument: Our United States Government is a poor Government. Now, where will the Government get the money from to buy the railroads alone, not to speak of the score of other industries? Where—will—it—get—the—money—from? Just—tell—me—that, if you can!

U. S.—The United States is a pauper Government?

B. J. (*with much self complacency*)—It is!

U. S.—And therefore can't pay any big bills?

B. J.—That's it!

U. S.—Did you ever hear of our recent Yanko-Spanko war?

B. J. (*bristling up with much spirit*)—Guess I did! Didn't we wallop them, though!

U. S.—And was that walloping done with spit-balls and broomsticks?

B. J.—No, sir: It was done with first class warships, first class cannon and balls and first class soldiers.

U. S.—All of which cost no little money, eh?

B. J.—It cost some $300,000,000, to say nothing of the $20,000,000 we paid for the Philippines.

U. S.—Now, did you ever hear of a pauper disbursing $300,000,0000?

B. J. *looks annoyed.*

U. S. (*pokes B. J. in the ribs*)—That's one on your "pauper government"!

B. J. *frowns.*

U. S.—Do you know what the salary of the President is?

B. J.—$50,000 a year.

U. S.—Yes, besides perquisites. That together with the salaries of our ambassadors, ministers plenipotentiary, civil and political officials, exceeds the civil list of the British Crown. (*Poking B. J. again in the ribs.*) How is that for a "pauper government"?

B. J. *looks decidedly disgusted with himself.*

U. S.—Now, I'll tell you. Don't you again turn parrot, or you will find yourself imitating and repeating the bray of a donkey. Our government is no "pauper government." It is the richest government on earth. Governments are pauper or rich according to the poverty or wealth of the people who elect and sustain them. The collective wealth of a nation is the wealth of a government. Property is the creature of society, and it belongs to society, ready to be used by society whenever society so wills it. Now, the government is the representative of society. Whenever society needs a thing it takes it. The railroads and all the other portions of the wealth of society, are at the disposal of the government, and will be appropriated whenever society realises that it needs them and that their continued private ownership is harmful to society. He who has meat in his larder does not pay for it every time he wants a steak. He just takes what he needs. So does society through its government. And there goes your stupid theory!

B. J.—If ever I meet that Ingalls, I'll tell him he is a jackass.

U. S.—Well, if you are ready to give him a piece of your mind, you might as well do the thing complete. He surely is a jackass for SAYING that our government is a "pauper government." But he is, besides a jackass, a knave to make the argument. He knows better. The knavery consists in the purpose there is back of that statement. The purpose is to conceal the fact that the government now appropriates what it wills out of the people's pockets. His purpose is to make it appear that the appropriation of the railroads would be a crime by insinuating the idea that governmental appropriations would be criminal. Now you may feel easy on that score. Our government is amply rich enough to appropriate all that needs to be appropriated.

Report.

(Continued from page 1.)

straightforward Party standpoint wherever and whenever it could do so without running any risks, but finally it, somewhat unconsciously, crossed the danger line. In the absence of the Editor, one of his underlings, a non-Party member named Grunzig, ran up against the buzz-saw, much in the style of a boy who monkeys with a gun not knowing that it is loaded. This was in December '98. An editorial article appeared in the *Volkszeitung* wherein the Party policy as such was attacked, and a policy of "boring from within" the old trade unions was recommended. From what we know then and could learn subsequently, there was perhaps not much premeditation behind the outbreak. The writer, utterly ignorant of the practical work of the movement and therefore impervious to the extreme tension that filled the atmosphere, seems to have simply succumbed to the general feeling of hostility against the Party with which nearly the whole staff of the *Volkszeitung* was thoroughly saturated. Two days later the attack was renewed. All further restraint was then set aside. THE PEOPLE opened up on the treacherous sheet and the battle was on.

The Publishing Association Development.

At first the matter came up in the Board of Directors of the Publishing Association. There, the Party had a clear majority, for even some of the later Kangaroos, members of that body were then quite indignant at the break made. They fell by the wayside later on when logical conclusions had to be drawn from given premises—something a sentimentalist, or a man with other than proletarian interests who has strayed into the Socialist movement, can scarcely ever do successfully.

At any rate, the Editor of the *Volkszeitung* was censured by the Board for having violated the very constitution of the Association, which distinctly provides for the support of the "principles and tactics" of the S. L. P., and the censure was ordered published in the *Volkszeitung*. The Editor practically admitted that, had he been at his post, the break would not have occurred, but for all that he opposed the censure, fully upheld his assistant who had written the articles in question, and utterly refused to publish the censure; threatening to resign rather than submit, all of which indicated that he fully sympathized with the attack on the Party's policy, and imagined the conspiracy had sufficiently ripened to uphold him and derail the Party. Some of the embryo Kangs in the Board then got weak in the knees and ultimately flopped over to the other side when the contest was carried into the Publishing Association.

There a battle royal, a running fight took place that extended over a period of several months. We were never under any illusions as to the outcome, for we fully understood the riff-raff character of the Association's make-up. In some respects that Association had, in the course of time, become a sort of ash-barrel of the movement, harboring the expellees of the Party. Under its rules, one had to be a member of the S. L. P. to be admitted, but there was no way of getting rid of him if afterwards he dropped the Party or the Party dropped him. In the main, it was a motley crew; small traders and manufacturers with fully developed bourgeois instincts; professionals more or less filled with middle class notions as to how the Socialist movement should be conducted; pure and simplers with a Socialist varnish; incipient labor fakirs in various stages of incubation; Anarchists and other freaks, some of them real curiosities; men who had been "Socialists" for the last one hundred years or thereabouts, and had grown tired; *Volkszeitung's* "journalists," a separate and distinct type; all these, with a liberal sprinkling of just plain ordinary fools and some old women in trousers. Ordinarily, the bulk of them never went near a meeting, but aroused by the howl raised all around, they did come to get a whack at the S. L. P., about which few of them knew much, but which all of them hated most cordially, to the everlasting credit of the S. L. P. be it said. In point of numbers, had they all come, they would have outnumbered us three to one, and enough did come to make the division of the house about two to one. It was a memorable fight, a bitter fight, with lines sharply drawn and issues clearly defined. It was the Party with its fresh pulsating life with its future before it, pitted against moss-grown, incrustated reaction with its future behind it. Finally, the vote was taken and resulted, as was to be expected, in a repudiation of the Board's censure. That was the beginning of the end. The forces on either side began to align themselves for the desperate struggle that was to come and was inevitable. We had come to the parting of the roads.

At that meeting the loyal members on the Board of Directors resigned, the vacancies thus created were filled and the Association had at last a head truly representative of its body.

The Final Conflict Draws Near.

The membership of the Party was promptly informed of the state of affairs through THE PEOPLE in an article headed "Sign-Posts." The *Volkszeitung* had all along been in this position: as a publication in a foreign language it had to reckon with a constantly narrowing field. Whenever one of its readers took his last ride in a hearse, to be cremated or interred, it meant an irreparable loss to its circulation. There was no way of making it up. The very children of the "Genossen, growing up in an English-speaking country, had a commendable habit of drifting away from the paper. Between them and their parents there was often no point of contact: they viewed life from an entirely different standpoint with what they were apt to consider the "peculiar views" of the old folks, the more so since these views were often presented with an air of prejudice against everything American. It was a standing complaint among these particular old German comrades that their children would have none of Socialism—small wonder. The *Volkszeitung* itself, when writing about America and American conditions, always did so in a strain as though the writer sat in some German village and discussed owlishly upon the interior of Africa, or some other outlandish territory.

Thus the paper had to lean for its support upon two factors that were bound, in the course of time, to become antagonistic. One, the degenerated, crusty trade union we have before described, coupled with a host of all sorts of purely social organizations, sick societies, etc., all of them animated by the same spirit; the other, the party which was becoming ever more and more an American Party, and which felt at home and acted accordingly. The paper needed both. It could not afford to lose one or the other; and being confronted with the predicament of seeing the S. L. P. turn against it, had to, if need be, set up a fake S. L. P. in imitation of the real article and then trust to luck. Driven by this necessity, violent efforts were made to close space in The People in some way or other against the incontrovertible array of facts in the "Sign Posts" article, and more especially, if possible, the damaging effect of the exposure. The new board made room space for their side. They appeared in a body before the N. E. C., requested to put in writing what they had to say, and the N. E. C. would then consider the matter. A statement was presented at a special meeting held Sunday, April 16, 1899. It was a lengthy document, full of twisted facts, perversions of the truth, bald assumptions without the shadow of a foundation. To publish it without comment would have been tantamount to self-stultification; to publish it with comments would have necessitated an answer twice its own length to meet all its reckless statements. Stahl moved to publish and Matchett seconded the motion. The latter did so, according to his own statement to bring the motion before the house. An exhaustive debate followed, lasting for hours, during which point after point of the Association's defence was taken up and torn to pieces, with documentary proof. When finally the vote was taken, on the motion of Stahl, he alone voted in favor, while Brown, Sanial, Murphy, Keep, Kinneally and Matchett went on record against.

In order to still better acquaint the membership of the Party with the critical state of affairs and prepare them for whatever emergency might now happen at any time, it was then and there decided to issue a "Statement on the Situation in New York" and Sanial, Keep and Matchett were elected a subcommittee to make a draft. This committee made a unanimous report on April 23rd; the report was adopted with the votes of all against the vote of Stahl, and ordered published in the May Day issue of The People, together with an "Appendix" setting forth how the Volkszeitung, for years past, had in an underhanded way, worked against the Party.

The Inception of the Plot.

So as to properly connect a number of events, somewhat on other lines, yet closely connected with what has been said thus far, we shall have to go back a few months to the beginning of the year when nominations were made for National Secretary and for members of the National Executive Committee. On former occasions the opposition had made some perfunctory effort to elect its representatives on the N. E. C., but the lines not having as yet been drawn sharply enough, these efforts were not pushed. In the beginning of 1899, however, the situation had sufficiently developed. Lines had been drawn; the opposition had a set of leaders, such as they were; they knew this was the last chance, but one, to capture the N. E. C. before the next National Convention would meet and squelch them, and they set out to make the effort of their lives. The result was another defeat, their slate was smashed, and only one their candidates, Stahl, succeeded in just slipping in with the smallest vote of any (329 votes), as against 683, the highest, cast for comrade Sanial. But a better test for the relative strength of the opposing forces was perhaps the vote for National Secretary for which Henry Kuhn polled 578 votes, while his opponent, the Kangaroo candidate, F. E. Kirchner, received 234 votes.

We shall leave undecided whether the opposition were childish enough to imagine that the capture of the N. E. C. meant the capture of the Party, or whether they were already wicked enough to perceive that their chances of throwing the Party into confusion by a coup d'etat, such as they tried later on July 10, would be materially improved if they had possession of the N. E. C. and of the office of the National Secretary. At any rate some of their more incautious followers, in sure expectation of victory, were at that time heard to declare that the election of "their" N. E. C. would settle the Party's Alliance Policy. It is a curious fact, worthy of note in connection herewith, that this local minority, which had set itself the task of nullifying or overthrowing the party policy established in National Convention, and by general vote, never tired of denouncing the men who, in obedience to the Party's will, endeavored to carry out its mandates. For doing the very thing they had been elected for, they were treated to a great deal of what a regulation Kangaroo would call "billingsgate" "Czar", "Pope", "Boss", "Tyrant", "Rule or Ruin Men," etc., ad libitum and infinitum, were among the cleanest of the appellations bestowed upon the N. E. C., the Editors of the Party organs, in fact upon all who stood by the Party.

The Taxation Controversy.

The *Volkszeitung*, partly for the purpose of raising dust and diverting attention from the real issue, and partly also for the purpose of weakening the influence of the Party organs by demonstrating that they were "unsound on economics," now went off on another tack. It started a controversy on the subject of taxation, contending in substance and in true middle class style, that the working class in its capacity as a consumer of merchandise pays out of its wages a large portion of the taxes, so large a portion, indeed, as to be weighted down by its burden; and that, therefore, the question of taxation was a question of vital importance to the working class. The Democratic Party, when prating about how the man with the dinner pail is robbed by taxation, never said more than that, but the Democratic Party never forged its figures with such shamelessness and utter abandon as did the *Volkszeitung* in trying to buttress its contention. Having in this wise manufactured its own premises, it boldly drew conclusions therefrom, and produced figures showing that the burden of taxation resting upon the working class amounts to $20 each for every man, woman and child, so that a workingman with a wife and three children would, on an average, have to pay $100, nearly one-third of his average income for taxes only—all in direct opposition to the Party's official declarations on this subject, and in opposition to recent articles in THE PEOPLE, written to refute the false Democratic taxation howls. The *Volkszeitung's* position was preposterous and the paper, consciously or unconsciously, selected the right man to defend it. A man named Feigenbaum, a semi-lunatic, a freak with more kinks in his head than the average well-balanced man could ever begin to think of and more mental dishonesty in his make-up than could be traced with a thousand X-rays. This man Feigenbaum, who, during this taxation debate, was very aptly and fitly likened, by a New York comrade to a monkey in convulsions, was given unlimited space by the *Volkszeitung* to take up the cudgels for and defend the indefensible. He promptly went off on a spree, a veritable debauch in quotation marks, misquoting and half-quoting, whenever he did quote, and for all we know he may be quoting yet. May the fates have mercy on us and save us from another such infliction, and may those who come after us never have their patience "taxed" with a like experience.

The Plot Thickens.

We must now return to the time the "Statement on the Situation in New York" was issued in the May Day PEOPLE. The *Volkszeitung* corporation was growing desperate. Threats were made that they would present their side despite the decision of the N. E. C.; that the Party organs were theirs, and that they would use them as they saw fit, etc. Suddenly there appeared what was called the monthly English Edition or the *New Yorker Volkszeitung* and which was afterwards called *The Taxpayer*, for short. It was gotten up in pigeon English, contained the Statement of the Board of Directors, all the contortions and quotations of Mr. Feigenbaum and sundry other things scarcely worth mention. As a contribution to literature, along the lines of involuntary humor, it was an unparalleled success, and was accordingly hugely enjoyed all over the country. Nothing would have been done in the matter by the N. E. C. had it not been for the fact that the mailing list of THE PEOPLE, the result of the unceasing labor of the Party the country over, had been used to send out this abortion. Complaints began to pour in from the country, accompanied with wrappers, showing the date of subscription to THE PEOPLE in which the Corporation sheet had arrived. Notice had to be taken and a letter was addressed to the corporation's Board of Directors demanding an explanation. Right upon the heels of this, and before an answer could have been received, the corporation went one step further. With the English sheet they had at least chosen a different title and had in no way made it appear that it was a part of THE PEOPLE. But they now issued a so-called supplement to the *Vorwarts*, the Party's German organ, without the knowledge of the Editor, and made it appear as an integral part of the German Party organ. Needless to say that this "supplement" contained the same Democratic refuse matter as the English sheet did, including Mr. Feigenbaum's quotations.

This flagrant breach of faith and of the contract made between the Party and the Publishing Association, was the last straw that broke the camel's back; and when the Board of the Corporation, in answer to the letters of inquiry sent to them, admitted, in an insolent comunication, that they had authorized and ordered the use of THE PEOPLE'S mailing list and the insertion of the "supplement" to the *Vorwarts*, declaring they would do so again as often as occasion required, the National Executive Committee decided to submit the issue to the Party membership. The question: "Shall the Party sever all connections between it and the Socialistic Co-operative Publishing Association; continue, through its National Executive Committee, the publication of its organs, THE PEOPLE and *Vorwarts*, and demand from the said Association the unconditional surrender of all property belonging to said organs, including their respective mailing lists and the amount of subscriptions paid in advance?" was ordered to be submitted to a general vote on May 31, and the vote made returnable on August 1.

The *Volkszeitung* was now in the position of a rat at bay, having been driven from pillar to post. Section New York, through its General Committee, had passed a vote of condemnation against the paper for having falsified the reports of the Committee; and Section New York was getting ready, not only to repudiate the sheet as its official organ, but to also look into the conduct of such of its members as belonged to the Publishing Association and had there betrayed the Party's interests. The situation was getting to be a rather critical one.

A slight diversion now becomes necessary again to connect some links in this historical chain of events. At the meeting of the N. E. C., held on June 6th, Charles H. Matchett, the quondam candidate for president, resigned as a member of the committee, on the ground, that he was to leave the city. A call for nominations was issued and the two opposing forces began to prepare for the tug-of-war. The fight had grown hot and both sides realized that this was no time to indulge in complimentary votes. Accordingly, when the nominations made were about to be presented for a vote, two candidates, representing the two sides were there to be voted for: Peter Fiebiger for the Party; Morris Hilquit against it.

A few words of explanation of this man Hilquit will serve a general purpose. He turned up in the movement during the eighties, was then a very young man, displayed some activity in the Jewish Party and trade union movement and his name at that time, was Moses Hilkowitz. Later on he became a lawyer and went through the customary course of graduation pursued by people of his sort, who grew out of the Jewish trade union movement that is to say, he made out worthless contracts for the Jewish unions in the settlement of their numberless strikes against the sweat-shop contractor bosses. The modus operandi in the contract business is that such a contract is made between the union and the contractor, the latter paying the fee to the lawyer, ranging from one dollar to three, and the lawyer to divide the swag with the union, or, perchance, only with the union leaders.

It is said to have been a lucrative business, because there were many strikes and there were more contractors. When the then Mr. Hilkowitz had got sufficiently ahead in the world by such means he vanished, and neither the East Side nor the Socialist Labor Party saw or heard of him for many a day. But he came back in time, metamorphosed into Morris Hilquit, Esq., attorney-at-law, with an office on Broadway.

No sooner had the now Mr. Hilquit come back into the Party, when he at once developed into the recognized leader the spokesman, the paladin of the opposition. At the General Committee, in the Publishing Association and wherever else he had a chance he shied a lance for the cause of "freedom and against bossism." There wasn't any love lost between the stalwarts and Mr. Hilquit, and while they did not know him as well then as they learned to know him since, they sized him correctly on the whole and handled him accordingly.

When this Mr. Hilquit became a candidate for the N. E. C., it began to be rumored around on the East side that in 1894, while a member of the Party, he had voted for Goff, a capitalist candidate for Judge. Finally a comrade (J. Wilenkin), came to the National Secretary with the statement that Hilquit had in his presence, on the night of election of 1894, admitted that he had that day cast his vote for Goff, giving for a reason that "Goff was a good man and that his election would benefit the workingman." He (Wilenkin) had said nothing and had not preferred charges because Hilquit was not at all active in the Party and he had no desire to stir up trouble; but Hilquit having again become active, this time within the Party against the Party, he thought it was his duty to report the matter, the more so since Hilquit had the hardihood to reach out for the National Executive Committee. Wilenkin was told to put what he had to say in writing and send it to the N. E. C. He did so and the Committee instructed the National Secretary to address a communication to Hilquit, asking him what he had to say to the charge. The answer was, of course, a blank denial of the charge. So much for Mr. Hilquit for the present.

The Crisis at Hand.

The vote on the question of severing all connections with the *Volkszeitung* now began to pour in from all over the country. The returns were made known as fast as they came in, and it became evident that the proposition would be adopted with an overwhelming majority. And now began some tall wirepulling in all directions, principally between New York, Cleveland and Philadelphia. Cleveland had the National Board of Appeals, a body that was thought, and in point of fact was, most susceptible to *Volkszeitung's* influences and Alexander Jonas, a member of the *Volkszeitung's* staff, was dispatched thither on a secret mission to get things in shape. That this Board of Appeals was anything but a Socialist body, and that the selection of Cleveland as the seat of this institution had proved a grievous mistake was well known to the Party management. Max Hayes, its former Secretary had resigned his position because he had been offered the position of Editor of the *Social Democrat*, the official organ of the Social Democracy, otherwise known as the Debs Colonization Party. He was on the point of going to Chicago to take charge of the paper, "to work for the S. L. P." of course, when it was made clear to him that there was not much stability in either the Colonization Party or its organ and that he had better cling closely to the much safer job on the *Cleveland Citizen*, in other words, that the bird in hand was worth two in the bush. He reconsidered.

The calibre of the Section, as then composed, may be judged by the fact that not only was he permitted to remain a member, but he continued to be a "leader." Hayes' successor was Robert Bandlow, and he succeeded him well. The decisions rendered by that Board had become more and more curious. With a dishonesty that is characteristic of such folks, they all seemed to have a point in them directed in some way against the N. E. C., the Party organs or its Editors, or against the Party policy, notwithstanding none of them was on trial or had an opportunity to defend himself. The Board was watched closely from this end of the line with both distrust and disgust. Yet it never entered our minds that these gentlemen would have the impudence to usurp powers not at all belonging to them, and that ultimately they would try to set themselves above the N. E. C., and even presume to legislate it out of existence.

The first attempt in this direction was made when H. Stahl appealed to them to prevent the N. E. C. from submitting the question of his removal from the N. E. C. as moved by Section Pittsburg, to a general vote. The Board actually had the presumption to take up this case and demanded that the N. E. C. state its side. This the N. E. C. did by a public statement the essence of which was that "the Board had no right to entertain an appeal from a call for general vote or to ask the N. E. C. for any of its reasons for submiting such a call, as no committee of the Party can be permitted to stand between the Party and its National Executive Committee."

The Board tried in other ways to aid in the conspiracy against the Party, one of its decisions having for its purpose to prevent Section New York from ridding itself of a singing society as a branch of the Section, although the rights of the individual members were not at all affected because they continued to hold membership in their respective Assembly Districts.

It was now near July 1st, and new delegates to the General Committee were being elected by the sub-divisions of the Section. The opposition was working with might and main to secure as many of these as possible; secret caucuses were held and their adherents drilled to go to the meetings and vote solidly. The men they united on were chosen with an eye to their physical qualifications: in short, they got ready for battle. The vote on severing connections with the *Volkszeitung* came in thick and fast and nearly solid in favor of the proposition submitted. Repudiation by the National Party Organization stared them in the face; the vote closing on August 1st, gave them but one short month more. Evidently, this was the time for heroic measures, for action along to-do or to-die lines. On July 8th the new delegates were to be seated. On that day there appeared in the *Volkszeitung* a call to the delegates elected on that side to be on hand early and to make sure to be in the hall at 8 p. m. They were on hand to be sure, and, as transpired subsequently, were prepared in diverse other ways. The plan was to capture the General Committee, elect all the officers of the Section, and then turn their kind attention to the N. E. C., to the editors of the Party organs and the State Committee. It was a very nice plan with many pleasant features, but as has been said of the best laid plans of men and mice, it did not work exactly as it had been planned. They probably forgot to consider what the other side might do.

That other side during all this time had not been half as active. They felt somewhat secure in being the unquestionable majority in any event, and many of the secret and desperate moves of the opposition were not known then. The subsequent explanation of the Kangaroos, when forced to state in their papers why they had resorted to such utterly unconstitutional action, though they claimed to be the majority, was that they expected the N. E. C. would suddenly suspend and reorganize Section New York, and thus force them out of the Party. But this explanation is all moonshine, and they know it. Fact is, that there was a safe majority of the Section's membership on the right side of the question, as every general vote had proven and, any temporary success that the opposition might have secured through secret organization in caucus, would only tend to arouse the loyal majority for its overthrow. The Kangaroos knew this and, knowing it, they fully understood that the only thing left to them was a coup d'etat. Majorities are not in the habit of organizing *coups*; they don't have to.

When the meeting of the General Committee on July 8 was called to order and proceeded to elect a chairman, delegates Kuhn (nominated by the Party supporters), and Bock (nominated by the reactionists), were set up. The vote was taken by a show of hands. Kuhn being voted on first, only such as were already delegates voted; but when the vote on Bock was called for, all the Kangaroo delegates in the Hall voted, whether they had been seated or not. The chairman of the Committee on credentials, comrade Hugo Vogt, having in hand the credentials, not yet passed upon, of a number of men whom he saw participate in the vote, rose to object. Then the storm broke loose. All the Kangaroos were on their feet, a howling mass, trying to drown the objector's voice, but he presisted. The organizer, unable to restore order by the sound of the gavel, appointed several deputy sergeant-at-arms and one of these comrades, Arthur Keep, approached Mr. Hilquit, the leader of the chorus, with the intention of making him take his seat. Instantly a dozen or so fell upon him, and in less time than it takes to tell it, a most sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict was on during which Messrs. Hilquit and Feigenbaum took to their heels. The hall suddenly filled with non-delegate Kangaroos who had evidently been kept in readiness, clubs had been stored up in a corner, but it was all of no use. The loyal delegates, though greatly outnumbered, fought the disturbers to a standstill, and the plan to capture the meeting by any and all means fell through. The meeeting broke up. Then came the

Midnight Raid of July 10th.

On Sunday, July 9, the Kangaroos conferred: on Monday morning, July 10, there appeared in the Volkszeitung a front page call for a "special meeting of the General Committee," to be held in a hall on the Bowery, signed by a number of Kangaroo delegates. Needless to say that this call was wholly unauthorized, neither the organizer of the Section, nor the City Executive Committee having signed it, or having been, at all informed about it. A one days notice in a German publication was, moreover, entirely lost upon the English-speaking delegates, very few of whom knew anything at all about the alleged General Committee's meeting. That meeting was attended by some 47 men, several of whom were not even delegates, nor yet members of Section New York. This mob arrogated to itself powers which the real General Committee of 115 delegates never had. It proceeded to "depose" the N. E. C., the National Secretary, the Editors, the State Committee, the City Executive Committee, the Organizer, in short everything in sight. Never was a farce more complete.

It may be here inserted that, when it became evident that the Party would vote to sever connections with the Publishing Association, the Association had met and voted, in order to meet and if possible weaken the inevitable repudiation, to itself rescind the contracts between it and the Party relative to the publication of the Party organs. It had left all details to its Board of Directors, and that body thereupon informed the N. E. C. that July 15 had been set by them as the date when the contracts were to terminate, just two weeks prior to the close of the general vote. Committees of the two bodies met to arrange the details and at the first conference held, the committee of the N. E. C. took the stand that the contract made between the Party and the Publishing Association relative to the publication of THE PEOPLE had been adopted by a general vote of the Party and that, therefore, the N. E. C. did not feel it had power to legally rescind and terminate said contract before it had ascertained the opinion of its constituents. A general vote was now on, and would close on August 1. That the Publishing Association, with its membership located in New York and vicinity, could easily assemble and ascertain how its members stood, but it was taking an unfair advantage of the Party to expect of it so speedy a decision with its membership distributed all over the country. In this view the committee of the Board seemingly acquiesced and withdrew. Presently, however, a communication was received to the effect that the Board had declined to extend the time and that the contracts must terminate on July 15th. A meeting of the two committees was set for the night of July 10th, the very night that the bogus General Committee met on the Bowery. The committee of the N. E. C. was on hand; that of the Board was not. They were busy at the Bowery meeting seeking now to destroy that hated S. L. P. and escape the Party's repudiation.

In the meantime, and as soon as the call for the snap meeting on the Bowery had appeared in the *Volkszeitung*, active preparations were made by the Party officers to meet whatever deviltry the other side might be up to. We knew we were located in the enemy's house, and those who had gone through the trouble of 1889, having to deal now with practically the same element, knew also what the followers of the *Volkszeitung* were capable of. A hurry call was sent out, and about twenty-five comrades assembled in obedience to the call, ready to defend the Party's property, come what may. In so far as it could be done, the men were well picked. All valuable papers and documents, that money would not replace, were taken out of the building before night fall, and what was left, had it fallen into the hands of the Kangaroos, could have been replaced. Scouts were sent to the Bowery meeting, the neighborhood was picketed, and all was ready for a warm reception should that become necessary. The reports brought from the Bowery meeting at intervals showed the progressive stages of the deposing farce. Thus, being fully informed, we waited.

We waited until somewhat before midnight, when the advance guard of the Kangaroos arrived at 184 William street. More came later. Mr. Slobodin, a "lawyer" of the East Side, who had just been elected National Secretary of the Kangaroos, was sent up-stairs to parley. He was met by the pickets at the head of the stairs, and told that he could not come in. He then wanted to deliver a letter to "Comrade Kuhn," and was informed that nothing would be taken from him. He retired. They cast up the situation, and, not knowing how many were there to oppose them, wisely concluded to send for re-enforcements. Accordingly, a call was sent to the Labor Lyceum, and the German bricklayers' Union, a body of pure and simplers if ever there was one, run by William Klein, a Tammany job-holder, came down in a body under the leadership of Philip Bauer, also a non-Party member, together with a swarm of Kangaroos, anxious to lend a helping hand. They were armed in the *Volkszeitung* office, on the ground floor, with sundry weapons, mallets, clubs, iron implements and what not. A portion of them was detached to the composing room of the *Volkszeitung*, on the top floor, above the Party's premises, to make the position on the staircase untenable, as it could be rushed from above and below. All was ready, and then came the

Charge of the Kangaroos.

It is not necessary to dwell here upon the incidents of the bloody fight that followed. Our men had manned the door and held it against the several rushes of the invaders, who numbered about seventy, but who could not, any more than could we, deploy their forces. After a quarter of an hour or so (we did not time the battle by the watch), the uproar having stirred up the whole neighborhood the police came and the fight ended. We held the fort, removed next day all the belongings of the Party to quarters already hired at 61 Beekman street, but, in defiance of the *Volkszeitung* crowd, held the last meeting of the N. E. C., on the night of July 11th, right on the field of battle.

The Labor Lyceum, on Fourth street, which, by reason of its very character had always been a nest of Kangaroos, was taken possession of by the Kangs. For the sake of principle, a perfunctory attempt was made to regain possession, but, when it was found that this could only be done by Court procedure, the matter was dropped. The institution had for years been an elephant on our hands, had constantly run astern; our membership, as now composed, was not such as would support a place of that sort, and there was a heavy mortgage on it. Hence no further efforts in that direction were made. The Kangaroos were welcome to it. What now follows is rather recent history, but a report like this will be referred to in later years, and should, therefore, be brought up to date.

The Kangaroos had now burned the bridges behind them, and had come out in open rebellion against the Party. They could now be dealt with without further compunction and they were. At the meeting of July 11th the N. E. C. decided to call upon Section New York to at once suspend all branches that had participated in the conspiracy to take possession of Party offices by force. The membership was now thoroughly aroused and on July 15th a special meeting of the General Committee, duly called, was held to take action on the recent occurrences. It was a memorable meeting, full of fire and enthusiasm, and its action was decisive and incisive. The axe was ruthlessly applied and all rotten branches were lopped off. That meeting also decided upon a monster demonstration at Cooper Union on the following July 24th, to set matters clear and to meet the lying reports of the capitalist press, which press, with correct instinct, had at once taken the side of the Kangs, and had divided the contending forces into "good" Socialists and "bad" Socialists, the "good" being the Kangaroos, of course.

That Cooper Union demonstration was a demonstration. It gave proof that the Party in New York was sound to the core and able to meet and vanquish its foes. So marked was the success of this meeting, that the Kangaroos felt impelled to produce a sickly imitation of it.

The enemy was now wearing an S. L. P. garb, the lion's skin, so to speak, and they were trying to act like the S. L. P. as well as they knew how, but like with the donkey in the fable, the long ears of the donkey stuck out all over, and the bray of the ass no one could mistake for the roar of the lion. But there were weak spots in a number of places in the country, spots honeycombed with pure and simpledom, with middle-class interests—with treason. With these the *Volkszeitung* was, and had been for some time in touch, and made all arrangements to have them fall in line when the signal was given. It was a trying time and a trying situation, and it required men, judicious and firm, to deal with it. Injudiciousness would have been harmful and would have created more confusion—weakness would have been fatal. For nearly a week the *Volkszeitung* had the advantage, because it had the start. It had robbed the Party of its German organ, the *Vorwaerts*. THE PEOPLE we saved, and managed to get out on time, but the *Volkszeitung* made lying representations to the Postoffice authorities and our paper was refused admittance to the mails as second class matter. This delayed us for several days, and a hastily drawn circular had to be issued to the Sections, informing them, in brief, of what had happened. We then secured passage through the mails, but had to deposit one cent per copy as security should the second-class permit not be granted and such deposits had to be made for several issues. The deposits have since been returned. In this way the *Volkszeitung's* deposition yarn reached the Party first, and it no doubt created consternation in many places, but for all that the Party stood firm as a rock, fully able to deal with what treasonable elements had wormed themselves into its ranks. The work of agitation conducted since the '98 convention and the work of THE PEOPLE had not been in vain.

Despite all these difficulties, or rather because of them, THE PEOPLE haps because of them, THE PEOPLE forged ahead. We say because of them, for the reason that never before had there been such intense activity almost everywhere. The membership had been rudely shaken out of whatever rut they might have moved in; they were fully aroused; were up on deck and were working like Trojans. Many short time subscriptions were raised, and the circulation rose week after week until between 17,000 and 18,000 copies were printed. When things calmed down a little, and when the short time subscriptions had expired, there was naturally some falling off, the circulation coming down to its normal level, between 13,000 and 14,000; the bulk of the subscribers gained before July 10, were saved and many new ones received

The Kangaroos, after July 10th, sprung their various mines. Those in the various states we shall take up later, under the head of "Party Organization," but one of them might as well be treated right here. It is the "Board of Appeals Mine." How that body was composed, who were its leading spirits, and what was the spirit by which it was animated, and in which it did its work, has already been indicated, but now came its chance to crown its infamous career by a fitting climax. The Kangaroo Committee appealed to the Board for recognition; moved by this appeal from a side that was blood of its blood and flesh of its flesh, the Board promptly recognized it. Much has since been said about so changing the constitution in regard to the functions of the Board as to make the repetition of such an act impossible, but let it also be said that, whatever changes may be deemed desirable, the constitution was not at fault, for there was in it no warrant for such assumption of power on the part of the Board. It was simply a piece of sheer brazen impudence, nothing more and nothing less, and in view of the fact that that Board was part and parcel of the *Volkszeitung's* conspiracy, this piece of impudent effrontery would have been committed no matter what the constitution might or might not contain. One of the members of that Board, Mr. Karl Ibsen, has since been rewarded by the *Volkszeitung;* he has become a member of its staff, a position after which he had hankered a long time, and for which he is eminently fitted.

The Sections of Cleveland, much under the sway of that element, were "boarded" by these pirates; and, for the time being, Party interests had to walk the plank. An attempt was also made to capture the Ohio State Committee, also located in Cleveland, but there the conspirators met their doom. The State Committee refused on the ground that it was the representative of all the sections in the state, not of Cleveland alone, and that it would refer the question of who was to be recognized to a general vote. Under ordinary conditions this step would have been a mistake, because there ought not have been any question as to who was to be recognized, the only question before the Party being how to smash the conspiracy that sought to destroy it, but it must be borne in mind that the Ohio State Committee found itself in a very difficult position. The very Section that had elected it had been swung against it. At a snap meeting it is true, but nevertheless it had been swung that way. Well, that vote was taken in Ohio, and it settled the Kangaroos. The very city of Cleveland cast a small majority against them and then there was a clean separation in that town. The chaff was winnowed from the wheat, and ever since there has been a section in Cleveland that is worth having.

Every effort was now made by the conspirators to break up the Party, their emissaries were sent hither and thither, Barnes in Pennsylvania, Sieverman in New York, Bandlow in Ohio, did their best to create confusion and swing the Sections over into the Kangaroo camp. Later, Mr. Thomas J. Morgan, Attorney, was secured for a trip and brought on from Chicago, but somehow or other the cause did not seem to thrive and the gentlemen who thus went about on their unsavory mission, had anything but a dull time of it as they ran up against the S. L. P. buzz-saw here, there and everywhere. Lesser lights were also used. To meet this pernicious agitation we sent Comrade Keep to Pennsylvania chiefly to look after Philadelphia, and withdrew Comrade Keinard from New England, which was able to take care of itself, and sent him to Ohio. The New York State Committee sent out Comrade Katz. The Kangaroos also greatly aided us by arranging a good long tour through the New England States with Mr. Feigenbaum as the speaker. We could not have accomplished with two of our best men what Feigenbaum did all alone and single handed, namely, to demonstrate what sort of material New York Kangarooism was made up of, and to warn everybody not to take any stock in a party the management of which was so imbecile as to send out such a specimen at such a time. Whomsoever he would attract was a blessing to be rid of. Mr. Feigenbaum, by the way, did not return very much in the style of a conquering hero, but was said to have looked rather crestfallen, which, with a man of his adamantine self-assurance means a good deal, and, if our memory serves us right, his tour was somewhat shortened. In justice to Mr. Feigenbaum it must, however, be added that that the looks of Messrs. Morgan,

Barnes and Sieverman and of their "agitation tours," did not differ materially from Mr. Feigenbaum's. Everywhere the Party membership was solid.

As has been stated before, the pretenders tried hard to imitate the S. L. P. as best they could, but they failed in several important details. The Alliance policy they naturally repudiated, locally, without the formality of a general vote, and they explained this by saying that it had been "foisted" upon the Party at the '96 convention, and that the membership did not want it, which was true since by this time they spoke of, and applied this to "their" membership, whatever it was. In keeping with this, they also failed to call for nominations for delegates to the National Convention of the S. T. & L. A., although the Party constitution, to which they pretended to cling with frantic devotion, distinctly orders the N. E. C. to do this. The Volkszeitung Association had voted to rescind the contracts in regard to the publication of the Party organs, but never a word was said about that. But the *Volkszeitung's* party failed in another important matter to live up to its pretensions, in that it utterly disregarded the general vote, ordering the severance of connections with the same *Volkszeitung*. So it will be seen that it was pretty difficult for them, in more ways than one, to play the role of the S. L. P., and play it successfully.

The Emblem Contest.

The time of the election was now drawing near and with it came the last chance for the Kangaroos to possess themselves of the party. If they could not get its membership, they could, perhaps, get its name and its place on the official ballot and its emblem. They got neither. When the time for filing nominations came, they filed in Albany with the Secretary of State, two nominations for up-state supreme court districts and, later on, they filed in the City of New York, with the Board of Police Commissioners, a set of nominations to be voted on in Greater New York, in both places under the name of the Socialist Labor Party. The contest was on. The New York State Committee of the Party at once secured the services of an able lawyer, Mr. Benjamin Patterson, who had, by the way, been engaged before this in other litigations into which the *Volkszeitung* drew the Party. The contest was marked by a succession of defeats for the Kangaroos. They failed before the Secretary of State; they failed before the Police Commissioners; they failed before the Supreme Court and, when after election, they carried an appeal to the Apellate Division of the Supreme Court, they failed there also. The powers that be, whatever their love and approval for conspiracies that aim to break up the S. L. P., evidently could not afford to lend a helping hand to the *Volkszeitung*, despite its Tammany Hall proclivities. The Kangaroo mode of proceedure had been too irregular, too Kangarooish, and to decide in their favor would establish precedents that might, at any future time, be used with deadly effect by revolting factions within the old parties. It simply could not be done.

"Socialists Don't Vote."

Then came the campaign of 1899 which set the Kangaroo conspiracy in its proper light as an attempt to smash the S. L. P. by breaking down its voting strength. By means of circulars, handbills, leaflets, meetings, etc., the workingmen were exhorted not to vote the S. L. P. ticket, not this year at least, but next, when, so it was said, the Kangoroos were to be in the field again. Particularly in the 16th Assembly District, where the S. L. P. candidate, Comrade De Leon, was thought to have a chance of election over the candidate of Tammany Hall, Mr. Samuel Prince, did they concentrate their efforts. Aside from the anti-voting literature distributed elsewhere, they had, in addition a special card, which read as follows:

"DON'T VOTE FOR FRAUDS!

The Socialist Labor Party has no ticket in the field this year.

Candidates under the hammer emblem are not Socialists. That emblem was stolen from the regular Party.

Don't vote for De Leon. He is an enemy of labor, a wrecker of labor organizations, an adventurer, who has done more mischief in workers' ranks than any other fiend (sic) of organized labor.

HIS RECORD.

1884, a paid spellbinder for the Democratic Party.
1886, a Single Taxer
1888, a Nationalist.
1889, a Socialist. (?)
1899, a nominee through the favor of a Tammany Police Board aided by Republicans.

WHAT NEXT?

A foreigner himself, he hates and denounces every foreign born citizen

No Socialist, no honest working man, can vote for this man.

Remember, the Socialist Labor Party has no ticket in the field this year

16th Assembly District,
S. L. P."

On the very eve of election they trundled a wagon around the district, plastered with anti-voting signs and mottoes, all directed against the candidate of the S. L. P. Tammany Hall never had such active allies as it found in this campaign. The bogus publication which the *Volkszeitung* issues in imitation of the Party's organ, THE PEOPLE, appeared a week before the election in two editions, one for the city, with an anti-voting pronunciamento, the other for circulation in the country with the pronunciamento left out. The *Volkszeitung* also did what it could to help the scheme along, with editorial articles, garbled news, communications and the like.

And the result? When the votes were counted it was found that in two Boroughs out of five, Richmond and Brooklyn, we had gained; in two others, Manhattan and Bronx, we had lost a little; in the fifth, Queens, the paradise of the workingmen who work in the city and live in the country in order to own a small house and pay taxes, we had lost most, relatively, but all in all the vote was not 1000 less, and that in an election which evoked no general interest. We had gained considerable in some English-speaking districts, but that did not go far enough to explain the insignificant result of the Kangaroo agitation. It became clear to us then that the bulk of the *Volkszeitung's* following, the membership of the sick societies, singing societies, trade unions, cremation societies, etc., etc., had never voted the ticket, albeit they constantly posed as "Socialists," and eagerly repeated the Kangaroo declaration that the S. L. P. must be "reformed." Not all of them went fishing on election day; the conclusion is inevitable that these simply voted the old party tickets, once a year.

In those days the *Volkszeitung* was very funny reading. It had to explain to its gasping dupes the howness of the why, and locate somehow, the voting strength of the Kangaroos, a task as impossible as the finding of a square circle. The contortions and convolutions the sheet went through were a sight to behold, and during one of them it delivered itself something like the following: The chances for a large growth of the S. L. P. vote had been excellent, many English-speaking workingmen had been attracted to it and, had it not been for the mismanagement of the Party and its destructive tactics, which caused the *Volkszeitung* to break away, the vote would have risen to at least 25,000, instead of the measly 14,000, and some odd. The difference between what we thus would have got but didn't get, and what we had, represented the strength of the *Volkszeitung*." This was a very pretty example in arithmetics and it put one in mind of the Hon. F. G. R. X. Y. W. Z. Gordon, formerly of New Hampshire, who used to do his figuring along similar lines, but it did not help the *Volkszeitung* and its Party one little bit. Taking their figures and their arguments for granted, we could not help but conclude that a political party that could stand the loss of 10,000 of its voters and make up that loss in a few months, was a rather healthy institution and that its tactics could not be as wrongful and destructive as the *Volkszeitung* had all along tried to make them appear.

Kangaroos Looking for Shelter.

The conspirators had now played their last card, and the game was up. The pretense that they were the S. L. P. could no longer be maintained, as it simply rendered them more ridiculous than they naturally were. "Boring from within," so warmly recommended by the *Volkszeitung*, had its drawbacks, and wasn't anywhere near what it was cracked up to be. The Kangs had bored from within and, for their pains, they now found themselves very much without, not only without a party, but also without a name, save the one the S. L. P. had given them, and that they never properly appreciated, notwithstanding it was a perfect fit. Unable to stand on their own feet and form a party of their own their leaders, Mr. Hilquit and Company, cast about seeking whom they could take in.

The Debs Democracy and the Kangaroos.

A few lines are necessary to first sketch this Debs Democracy which, like the Kangs themselves, has risen above the political horizon since our last Convention. Mr. Eugene V. Debs, the recognized founder and leader of this party, is the man who was at the head of the American Railway Union, which went under in the disastrous strike in Chicago in 1894. This strike had frightened the capitalist class considerably and Mr. Debs and his union ran up against the political end of capitalism in the form of Federal bayonets and court injunctions. He was later put in jail for contempt of court. While in jail he is said to have studied Socialism, but his conversion must not have been quite complete for in 1896 we found him stumping for Wm. J. Bryan and free silver. After 1896 he made up his mind that he had a mission to perform and that mission was to lead the American people, by a short cut, into the haven of Socialism. To carry out this mission, a convention was called in Chicago in 1897, the American Railway Union, which did no longer exist, was formaly dissolved, and, with the aid of a motley crew of reformers and freaks, the so-called Social Democracy was organized. It was a curious concern. The solution of the social problem was to be brought about by colonizing, first one state way out West, and it was confidentally expected that, after a shining example had been set by this one, the others would gladly fall in line. The economic laws of the capitalist system, which were apt to somewhat militate against that plan, did not bother the Social Democrats at all because they knew nothing about them. A fund was raised to buy the land for the colony and when the next convention of the new party took place in 1898, again in Chicago, some $4000 had been collected and expended in salaries for the Board of Directors of the colony that was to be. At this rate the price of real estate in the fair West was not apt to be much influenced by the prospect of this colony; that much was plain to even the Social Democrats. But, since the formation of the new party, a number of expellees and deserters from the S. L. P. had found lodgement in it and these knew just enough to realize that they must get rid of the colonization absurdity if their party was ever to be made a rival of the S. L. P. accordingly there was in that convention a division between colonization and political action men. The latter were beaten; they bolted and formed a new party, the Social Democratic Party. Nobody heard of the Social Democracy since, but the Social Democratic Party lived.

It was upon this innocent infant party that Mr. Moris Hilquit cast his eagle eye and forthwith there began a campaign for "Socialist unity." The Kangaroos called a convention on January 31, 1900, in the city of Rochester, designated said convention as their "tenth," nominated a presidential ticket, Harriman and Hayes, and proceeded to make overtures to the Debsites by adopting unity resolutions and the like.

The Debs convention met on March 6; the Kangaroos were there, and everything went on as per programme. Debs was nominated for President; Harriman, who had first place on the Kangaroo ticket, was given second place; and Hayes was simply dropped. A "Unity" Committee was elected, and all seemed perfectly happy until this joint committee, called "Committee on Uniting" by the Kangaroos met some time later in New York to work out a fusion plan. Then, as a matter of course, trouble started. It was smoothed over and the unity committee succeeded in agreeing upon a plan that was to be submitted to a vote of the membership of both organizations, the vote of both to be lumped and then counted for and against. The committee dropped the Debs platform at Indianapolis and substituted the one the Kangaroos had adopted at their "Tenth National Convention" at Rochester. The seat of the "united party's" National Committee was put in Springfield, Mass., and two names were to be voted upon, namely, "United Socialist Party" and "Social Democratic Party." Then there was more trouble, which, at this writing had not been smoothed over yet and doesn't look as though it would. The Debsite National Committee at Chicago issued a warning proclamation to its membership, saying in substance, that the Kangaroos were trying to play a game of bunco on the unsuspecting Debslings; that Hilquit and Harriman had, at Indianapolis made solemn pledges to stand up for the retention of the name S. D., P. and had broken these pledges. Sundry other charges, all probably true, were made, a reiteration of which is superfluous. The real reason for all this was that, since the Kangs had secured practical control of the "unity committee," which was to receive the returns and count the vote. The Debsites, having more confidence in the adeptness of the Kangoroos to juggle with figures, that in their honesty to count them, had perceived that they were about to be swallowed up, and they advised their membership to vote against the whole plan. This pronunciamento acted like a bombshell. At first the Kangaroos began to boil over; they talked about "De Leonism" having developed in the Debsite National Committee; that it was the sacred duty of all Socialists to unite, "over the heads of self-seeking bosses" if need be, and there were even some hints to the effect that the effect some hints to the effect that the God-ordained purifiers of American Socialist politics, the liberty-loving Kangaroos, having deposed one set of "bossy national officers," would do so again. But the cooler heads realized that this sort of language was premature and, to head off the disuniting effects of the Debsites' warning, the word was passed along the line: Vote for the name S. D. P.; drop the name U. S. P. The Kangaroos, whatever there is of them, fearing that the fish, about to be landed, was going to slip off the hook, took the cue readily enough and voted accordingly.

To offset this move, Mr. Eugene V. Debs, who, for some reason had not signed the original warning, now came out with a letter, wherein he explained that he saw, in his mind's eye, the blanched faces of the working class yearning for unity between the Kangaroos and the Debsites; that he was for unity, but unity, to be at all worth having, must be of the right kind, and that the kind proposed by the "Committee on Unity" was not the real genuine article. He was against, and would have none of it. This was the unkindest cut of all, coming as it did, from Mr. Debs, whom the Kangs had already begun to laud to the skies as the chosen apostle of American Socialism, the "American Lasalle," under whose leadership they were to poll several millions of votes, more or less, next November. And since then a majo- next November. And since then a majority of the S. D. P. have voted against "union."

The leaders of Kangaroos were now in a quandary and, at this writing they are not out of it either. Mr. Hilquit, this latter day Moses, can not possibly lead the Kangaroos around the desert of political nondescriptiveness as many years as the original Moses is said to have led the children of Israel. Only to see the promised land, yet not be permitted to enter it, has a disheartening effect. Time is pressing, the presidential campaign is drawing near and Bryan,—the great magnet for freakish political atoms is looming up on the horizon. The Kangaroos needed badly a hole to crawl into, but whenever they got ready to crawl, the hole was pulled shut from within and, boring from without seems to have turned out as barren, as did boring from within.

How they will unravel the knot they have tied themselves into, now they will rearrange their tickets and which of the two wil get the several millions of votes next November, we know not, but it does look, from present indications, as though there were going to be a smash-up on the Debs end. In several localities the two seem to have made up their minds to "unite" in two parties. The very latest development of this political puzzle is that the Kangaroos have coolly declared that, a majority of their members having voted for the name S. D. P., that is now the name of their "party." The Debsites are saying unkind things of them, the quintessence of which may be summed up in two words: "Stop thief."

Thus started, proceeded and ended the Kangaroo episode in the Socialist Labor Party, an episode full of wholesome lessons to the membership of the S. L. P. and, incidentally to the Kangaroos as as well. To such of the former as were inclined to be easy-going and lenient in tolerating, within the Party organization, elements utterly at variance with the Party's fundamental principle, and therefore at war against the Part itself, it taught that to permit this means that we will, sooner or later, be made to pay the penalty for such folly; that the Party organization, which has in its keeping the cause of the Social Revolution and which is obliged to form its lines under the fire of the enemy, the capitalist class, must be kept free, absolutely, from all such who, either by reason of design or ignorance stab us in the back while we were facing the foe in battle. To the Kangaroos, if they are at all capable of learning, the episode should teach that it is folly to try and capture a political movement by capturing a few committees, no matter how important these may seem; that the management of a political movement must always truly reflect the rank and file of that movement or else it cannot stand; that, therefore, it is not only useless to call the management bosses, Czars, Popes, tyrants and the like and the rank and file oppressed and misguided angels, but it is unwise as well, because in doing so you offer an insult to the rank and file by degrading them to the level of puppets who will jump as the string is pulled. Lastly, that the "intolerance" displayed by a political movement that knows what it is about, is like the intolerance contained in the dictum that two and two make four and cannot, by any manner of means, be made five.

The Socialist Labor Party emerged from this struggle unscathed and stronger than ever. Not one point of importance had been gained by the Kangaroos; defeated again and again, they had to vacate one position after another and, like the lion that has just shaken a pack of hounds off his flanks, the Party stands there in the bright light of the sun, unhampered, self-reliant, truly united and ready for the fray. It is the same Party it was before and yet not the same; it has cast off some dross and is the cleaner and purer for it; it has passed through a trying experience and is the firmer and wiser for it. All hail to the Socialist Labor Party as it holds on high, untrammelled and unblemished, the standard of the Social Revolution.

(To be continued.)

Books on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Is the S. T. & L. A. growing? Well, appearances indicate it. When the Executive Board of the American Federation of Labor sends the fakir Samuel Gompers to New York for the express purpose of telling the cigarmakers to keep out of the Alliance, you may rest assured that the pure and simplers have discovered a thing or two. With the International Typographical Union seeking the aid of the courts to prevent the S. T. & L. A. from using the S. T. & L. A. Label on printing, you may rest assured that the fakirs in the I. T. U. have likewise discovered a thing or two.

The following two books are replete with the revolutionary spirit of New Trades Unionism.

The Bull Pen.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

"The Bull Pen" was written with two specific purposes in view:

First. To prove that to perpetuate its damnable system of capitalism, the capitalist class is ever ready to murder the working class.

Second. To prove that the most zealous allies the capitalist class has in its murdering is that slime of the earth—the Labor Fakir.

The oft asserted Socialist principle that every political party except the Socialist Labor Party is an enemy of the working class finds singular demonstration in the Bull Pen. The Republican President McKinley and the Free Silver Democratic Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana, worked hand in hand to bound the Bull Pen victims to the Penitentiary or to the grave.

"The Bull Pen" is a magnificent book for propaganda purposes.

Grand Picnic and Summernight's Festival

of Section New York,
Socialist Labor Party,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1900,

—AT—

Sulzer's Westchester Park, West Farms.

Prize Bowling and Shooting for Gentlemen. Also various Games for Prizes for Ladies and Children.

TO COMMENCE AT 2 P. M.

TICKETS, FOR GENTLEMAN AND LADY, 25 CENTS.

HOW TO GET THERE.—Take Third Avenue surface cars to 129th street, then transfer to West Farms trolley cars.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Thomas Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street, Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—F. J. Darch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTICE.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

MASSACHUSETTS.

RESOLVED, That we, the members of the General Committee of Massachusetts, S. L. P., express our sincere regret in the loss of our esteemed comrade and co-worker, Fred S. Carter, of Lynn, in the work of uplifting the hard pressed toilers of our land and the ushering in of the higher civilization.

In his loss we recognize the loss of one who had the courage of his convictions, a calm, quiet observer, far seeing, and a lover of justice, who never allowed his own personal interests to influence his decisions.

RESOLVED, That we deeply sympathize with his family and friends in the loss of a loving father and friend.

ALFRED E. JONES, Sec.

HAVERHILL, MASS., May 27.—At the regular business meeting of Section Haverhill, S. L. P., held in its rooms, at 120 Merrimac street, on Sunday, May 27th, the following resolutions were adopted and ordered printed, in memory of our late comrade, Fred S. Carter, who died at Haverhill on May 26th, 1900:—

WHEREAS, We have sustained a heavy loss by the death of our friend and comrade, Fred S. Carter, and the loss sustained is still heavier by those who were nearest and dearest to him; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That by the departure from our midst by death we deeply regret that one whose devotion to Labor's cause, whose aggressiveness, whose clean-cut, sharply-defined class-conscious Socialism stands forth a beacon light to guide the down-trodden working class, who seek to emancipate themselves from he exploitation of capitalism, has endeared him to the hearts of all class-conscious Socialists; and be it,

RESOLVED, That in the death of Fred S. Carter, Section Haverhill laments the loss of a comrade who was ever ready with voice and pen to aid the dispossessed children of toil in the working out of their final emancipation; one who was honored and respected by all who knew him, whose life was a standard of emulation for his class; and also.

RESOLVED, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Section be extended to the relatives of our departed comrade by the Secretary of this body.

RESOLVED, That these resolutions be spread upon our records, and a copy thereof be forwarded to the national organ, THE PEOPLE, for publication.

Connecticut.

(Continued from page 1.)

misleadership of the fakirs have cast them, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we heartily endorse the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, and we call upon the working class of Connecticut to gather under its banner.

On "The People."

WHEREAS, Our official organ, THE PEOPLE, has so ably in the past upheld the uncompromising tactics of the Socialist Labor Party, we uphold its attitude and the course it has pursued, and we also gladly hail the day when it shall become a daily, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to increase its circulation, and thereby increase its power for good.

A collection taken up for the Lorraine Alliance, Providence, R. I., amounted to $10.07.

New Haven was chosen as the seat of the State Committee, and also as the place of the next convention, May 30, 1901.

After the nomination of the candidates for this year's election, the delegates gave three ringing cheers for THE DAILY PEOPLE, a tiger for the S. L. P., and a lusty final for our candidate for Governor. With this the S. L. P. of Connecticut marches into line.

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MAX FORKER, EDITOR.

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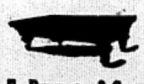

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General Committee meetings, 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, southwest corner 11th street and First avenue.

City Executive Committee meetings, 1st and 3rd Saturday, 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

Office of Section New York, 177 First avenue, Manhattan.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICT MEETINGS.

1st, 3d and 5th—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., at 261 Hudson street.
2d—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, 235 East Broadway.
4th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Hall, 235 East Broadway.
6th and Tenth—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
8th—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, 2 street.
9th—1st and 3d Monday, 8 p. m., at Club Room, avenue.
12th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 184 Delancey street.
13th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
14th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, southwest corner of 11th street and First avenue.
15th and 17th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 441 West 39th street.
16th—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 98 Avenue C.
18th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 281 Avenue B.
19th and 21st—1st and 3d Monday 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.
20th—1st and 3d Thursday, residence of M. Betz, 211 East 28th street.
23d—2d and 4th Monday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 31 West 13d street.
25th—1st and 3d Friday, 8 p. m., at 140 Fifth avenue
26th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East 71st street.
27th—1st and 3d Tuesday, 8 p. m., 723 Seventh avenue.
28th—2d and 4th Wednesday, Club Rooms, 242 East 80th street.
30th—2d and 4th Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 1706 First avenue.
32d and 33d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 169 East 109th street.
34th and 35th—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 481 Willis avenue.
Branch 8 (Bohemian)—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Room, 414 East 71st street.
Italian Branch—Last Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 335 East 106th street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

2d—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., at Hall, Prospect and Jay streets.
4th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 253 Greene avenue
5th—2d and 4th Thursday, 8 p. m., 83 Bartlett street.
6th—Every Monday, 8 p. m., at 43 Ellery street.
7th—1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., 12 Third avenue.
10th—2d and 4th Thursday, 37 St. Edwards street
12th.—2d and 4th Sunday, 10 a. m., 427 12th street.
13th and 14th—1st and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., 535 Graham avenue.
15th—1st and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., corner Manhattan avenue and Broadway.
16th, 17th and 18th—2d and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., at 1766 Fulton street.
17th—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at 414 Quincy street.
19th—Every 1st and 3d Thursday, 8 p. m., at 244 Bleeker street, corner of Knickerbocker avenue.
20th—First and 3d Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 244 Bleeker street, corner Knickerbocker avenue.
21st District. Branch 1—2d and 4th Friday, 8 p. m., at Schellein's Hall, corner Vermont and Atlantic avenues.
21st District. Branch 2—Every Friday, 8 p. m., Washington Hall, 93 Thatford avenue.
7th District (Polish)—1st Wednesday in month, Kowalski's Hall, 657½ Third avenue

Trades' & Societies' Directory

Standing advertisements of trades and ober societies (not exceeding ... lines) will be inserted under this head ... ter at the rate of $5.00 per annum. Organizations should not lose ... opportunity of advertising their ... meetings.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., MEETINGS at Headquarters, No 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburg, Pa. Free Lectures every Sunday 3 p. m. Speakers' Club every Wednesday, 8 p. m. State Committee every 1st and 3d Sunday, 9 a. m. Section Pittsburg, Central Committee, every 1st and 3d Sunday, 7.30 p. m. Pittsburg District Alliance, No. 15, S. T. & L. A., meets 2d Sunday of every month, 11 a. m. Machinists Local, No. 190, S. T. & L. A., meets every 2d and 4th Saturday, 8 p. m. Mixed Local, No. 191, meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday, 8 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa. 12th Ward Branch of Allegheny, meets every 2d and 4th Sunday, 3 p. m., at 14 Ley street, Allegheny, Pa.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY HEADQUARTERS of 34th and 35th A.D.'s, 481 Willis ave. Business meeting every Friday evening. Free reading room and pool parlor open day and evening. Free lectures every Sunday evening. Subscriptions for this paper taken.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE meets every Monday evening, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York. Daily People stamps may be purchased by delegates from L. Abelson, Assistant Organizer, 177 First avenue; E. Siff, Financial Secretary, 362 Canal street; Julius Hammer, Recording Secretary, 304 Rivington street.

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P., meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 167 S. Howard street. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Bartges street.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S.L.P., meets 1st Sunday of month, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Essex Co. Socialist Club, 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Address communications to John Hossack, secretary 105 Princeton ave., Jersey City.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S.L.P. The County Committee representing the section meets every Sunday, 10 a.m., in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J.

SECTION BUFFALO, S.L.P., BRANCH 1, meets at International Hall, 251 E. Genesee st., near Michigan st., upst. Public lectures and discussion on questions pertaining to Socialism every Monday, except 4th Monday of month, which is reserved for business meeting. Everybody welcome. Bring friends along.

SECTION LOS ANGELES, S.L.P. Headquarters and free reading room, 205½ S. Main st. Public meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Foresters' Temple, 129½ W. First street, corner Spring.

HARLEM SOCIALIST CLUB, headquarters of 32d and 33d A.D.'s, 169 E. 109th st. Business meeting every Tuesday. Free reading room open from 7.30 to 10.30 p. m. Subscr'pt'ns for this paper taken.

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A., meets every 1st and 3rd Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 235 E. 38th street. Secretary, K. Wallberg.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY meets every 2d and 4th Friday, 8 p.m., S.L.P. headquarters, 853 Grand st. Westville Br. meets every 3d Tuesday at St. Joseph's Hall. Visitors welcome.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, S.L.P., Br. 1, meets 2d and 4th Sunday of month at 10 o'clock a. m., at 235 E. 38th st. Section orders taken for the Scand. Socialist weekly, *Arbetaren*.

SCANDINAVIAN SECTION, BRANCH 2, meets 1st and 3d Sunday of month, at 10 a.m., at Linnea Hall, 319 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

WAITERS ALLIANCE "LIBERTY" No. 1, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321 Spring. Meets every Thursday, 3 p. m.

WEST HARLEM [illegible] quarters of the [illegible] W. 143d st. Br[illegible] 4th Monday. [illegible] 8 to 10 p.m. S[illegible] taken. Visitors

PROGRESSIVE T[illegible] L. A. 33, S. T. & [illegible] meets every 1st Friday evening of month at 142 Delancey st.